Discrimination - 1928

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Wednesday, October 3, 1928

SHOWS TO BE RUN FOR WHITES ONLY

Huntsville Theaters To Bar Negroes As Result Of Fights And Fires

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 3—The white motion picture shows of Huntsville will be operated for white persons only in the future, the management has announced, following one night's experiment at one of them of admitting negroes to the balcony, resulting in a fight between white and negro youths in which Curry Turner white, youth, was cut about the back with a razor.

The manager of the theater, it was said, had been warned against permitting negroes to attend the show, but they were admitted Monday night. The fight started when something was said to have been dropped from the balcony on to the first floor.

Feeling, which was still rather strong Tuesday night, resulting in the closing of shows and police patrolling the entrances, had subsided Wednesday.

Following announcement last week that negroes would be admitted to the balcony of the Grand Theater, effective Monday, three fires were discovered Sunday in the theater. The first was extinguished by a passerby and the fire department checked the other two before any damage was done.

Ala. Post
October 3, 1928

THEATER IS FORCED TO BAR NEGROES

Huntsville Movie Is Scene Of Near Riots.

By United Press.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 3.—Management of a moving picture theater here today bowed to the request of police and townspeople and closed the balcony to negroes, following two nights of near rioting.

Admittance of negroes to the balcony Monday night brought a fight between white youths and negroes after a bundle was dropped from the balcony onto the heads of two men below.

Police patrolled the theater block last night while hundreds of whites milled about. No negroes were admitted to the gallery, however, and the trouble was believed ended today. The theater is owned by a Nashville, Tenn. company.

Harris Verifies Segregation Ban In Census Bureau

Declares Order Placing Whites and Negroes Together Issued by Hoover or With His Approval.

RACES SEPARATED IN HARRIS REGIME

Change in Hoover Department Comes After Visit to Secretary by Editor of Negro Paper.

Republican
Pressure
Club

In spite of vehement denials that Herbert Hoover, republican candidate for president, in his capacity as secretary of commerce revoked a long-standing order under which white and negro employees were segregated in his department, such an order was issued and segregation in the department no longer exists, negro and white employees today working side by side in that department, according to a statement made public Thursday by United States Senator William J. Harris.

While serving as director of the United States census in the department of commerce during the Wilson administration, Senator Harris was responsible for the segregation order. This order was in force from that time until Secretary Hoover, as a contender for the republican presidential nomination, opened his campaign in an Ohio city.

Just before the Ohio primary a negro editor from an Ohio city, appeared at the office of Mr. Hoover to discuss the segregation order, according to Senator Harris. The matter of segregation evidently was discussed in Mr. Hoover's office because the facts as understood in the bureau of census appeared in Washington newspapers at the time and also was shown clearly in the correspondence between Secretary Hoover and Senator Stephens, of Mississippi, according to Senator Harris. After the visit of the negro editor to Mr. Hoover's office an oral order was issued under which segregation was revoked and white men and waite women were put to work side by side with negro men and women.

Shown Through Department.

The negro editor was then ushered through the bureau to be shown that a segregation order was not then in force. Today there is no segregation in that department, according to Senator Harris.

"If an order revoking segregation had been issued in this department even by the assistant secretary of commerce it certainly would have been with the knowledge and approval of Secretary Hoover. Mr. Hoover is the responsible head of the department of commerce and the bureau of the census is a part of this department. Such a decisive move as the breaking up of segregation of the races in the bureau of census could not have been made except on responsible authority," Senator Harris said.

The statement of Senator Harris, written as he was leaving Atlanta for the Robinson notification meeting, and given out yesterday, was as follows:

"The Wilson administration came in on March 4, 1913. On July 1 of that year, I took oath of office as director of the census. Within a few days he selected the chief clerk of the bureau.

"I discussed with the chief clerk the question of the segregation of negro clerks from the white clerks employed in the department under civil service. There were a number of these negro clerks who had always worked alongside of the white men and women clerks in the different sections of the census office. I issued to the chief clerk an oral order that the segregation be made. The negro clerks were assigned the preparation of a volume on negro population (1790-1915, inclusive). There was no complaint from any negro in the organization; and when the negro paper published by one Tyler, formerly a republican officeholder in Washington, D. C., attacked the bureau of the census because of this segregation, the three section chiefs named prepared a reply which they signed and which was published upholding the arrangement. I as director of the census, had made

Segregated in 1920.

"During the census of 1920 there were at one time employed by the bureau of the census as card punchers on the censuses of population and agriculture 300 or 400 negro clerks who came to the bureau under civil service, and these clerks had their own separate organization. So far as the bureau ever knew they were entirely satisfied with this arrangement of segregation. My segregation order continued in the bureau of the census until recently.

"During the primary campaign in Ohio in which Secretary of Commerce Hoover was seeking the Ohio delegation against Senator Willis, it appears that a negro editor out there by the name of Curry, who had been selected as a candidate for district delegate raised, or some member of his race raised, the question that Secretary Hoover was not a friend to the negro race because he permitted the segregation of the negro from the white clerks in the bureau of the census, a branch of the department of commerce. Just before the Ohio primary Curry came to Washington. The matter of segregation in the census bureau was evidently discussed in Secretary Hoover's office, because the facts as understood in the bureau of the census appeared in the Washington papers at the time and were also shown clearly in the correspondence between Secretary Hoover and Senator Stephens, of Mississippi. Senator Stephens wrote the secretary a personal letter under date of April 2, 1928, to which Secretary Hoover replied under date of April 7; Senator Stephens again wrote the secretary on April 10 to which Secretary Hoover did not reply. This correspondence appears in the Congressional Record, page 10804 under date of June 4, 1928. The fact is that the bureau of the census through its director and chief clerk, either or both, was notified one afternoon about the end of March that the segregation must be broken up immediately. Evidently there was no written order issued by the secretary to the bureau officials to take this action, but the chief clerk stated to employees that the order had been received from the secretary's office. The order may have come by telephone or it may have been talked over with the director or with the chief clerk while calling them to the department of commerce building for this purpose. The bureau of the census is situated approximately a mile from the department of commerce, where Secretary Hoover has his personal office.

Sections Broken Up.

"At the time there were only two sections of negro clerks in the bureau of the census, the larger one under Pelham from Michigan, located on the first floor of the bureau of the census, and the smaller one, under Hall from Illinois, located on the second floor of the bureau. This order was carried out thoroughly the next morning. The negro sections were broken up and the negro clerks both men and woman widely distributed around the bureau in sections previously composed entirely of white men and women. The director and chief clerk personally attended to the wide distribution of the negro clerks. The afternoon following this action, one of the minor officials or employees of Secretary Hoover's office came down to the census bureau with the negro editor, Curry, and together with the chief clerk of the bureau, Arthur J. Hirsch, of Illinois, they went over the bureau to see that the segregation had been broken up completely and that the negro clerks had been given good assignments among the white men and women clerks. Whether or not this order was issued personally by Secretary Hoover or by the Assistant Secretary Brown is not known by census employees but of course is known by the officials now in charge of the office.

"The matter has been kept entirely as a confidential one. As a fact, if the order was issued by Assistant Secretary Brown, it would have been issued of course with the knowledge and approval of Secretary Hoover. Mr. Hoover is the responsible head of the department of commerce and the bureau of the census is part of his department. Such a decisive move as the breaking up of segregation of the races in the bureau of the census could not have been made, except on responsible authority."

Discrimination – 1928

A. Kansas.

Democracy Ten Years After

SERGEANT JOHNNY MASON, 337 8th Illinois, aged thirty-four. On March 28, 1928, en route from Little Rock, Ark., to Tuskeegee, Ala., was a young Negro man, ex-soldier of the World War. He was only a shadow of his former self. On July 5, 1918, Sergeant Mason was gassed in the battle of Verdun; his left leg and left arm were both broken. He has not seen a well day since. On August 5, 1919, he was sent to the hospital at Dallas, Texas, from his home in Little Rock, Ark. He was hardly able to hold up his head, and yet he rode in a day coach, and ate his meals in a day coach, while the white doctor in charge of this ex-service man rode in a Pullman and ate in a diner. On April, 1920, the Government sent Sergeant Mason to Rockfield, Calif. He rode in his day coach, and ate in the day coach, while the same doctor in charge rode in the Pullman and ate in the diner. On March 8, the Government was sending Sergeant Mason from Little Rock, Ark., to Tuskegee, Ala. He rode in the day coach and ate in the day coach. At this time he was very weak, and was assisted by the passengers. The white physician in charge was riding back in the Pullman and eating in the diner.

Ten years ago this white physician was a boy seventeen years old, too young to fight for white democracy. The Negro boy fought for white democracy, and this is the result. Sergeant Mason's mother receives $80 per month from the Government. The white physician received $210 per month to look after Sergeant Mason. Is there much democracy in this? This is not an isolated case; it would be a revelation more startling than the slave passage across the Atlantic.

But who cares? The Government certainly doesn't, and the Negroes who know of these things can't help the situation. I wonder will our proud democracy ever need the humble black man again to make the world safe for white democracy? I wonder will we forget the treatment of our comrades ten years after? Sergeant Mason paid the price for democracy, and is now lingering with a broken body and a broken spirit, disappointed with his Government, and he will soon pay the last farthing for that which he nor his kinsmen can enjoy in the land of America.

P. S.—The physician to whom I refer is Dr. Montgomery, Little Rock, Ark.

Discrimination - 1928

California.

NORDICS ATTEMPT SEGREGATION AT PASADENA SCHOOL

Los Angeles, Cal.—(ANP)—Coincident with what seems to be a spreading desire of whites to bring about segregated schools, there has arisen an attempt to inaugurate segregation at the Grover Cleveland School at Pasadena, Calif.

It has been reported that several secret meetings were held by the whites for the purpose of having the colored students removed to a separate school. These operations have now taken over form and it is said that a petition is to be circulated in a few days demanding that the Negro students be placed in a separate school like the Mexicans in that district.

Their contention is that the majority of the students are Negroes, one class containing only two whites. The association which the whites have formed is called the Northwest Protective Association. Negro patrons of the district are preparing to make a vigorous fight in opposition to the movement.

Discrimination - 1928

D.C.

DEPARTMENTAL SEGREGATION

The attitude of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior Department, with respect to abolishing segregation in the Land Office of his department, should meet the hearty condemnation of colored people in all parts of the country. When the committee waited on him several days ago and asked him what he was going to do he frankly told this committee that the segregation would stand.

Here is a head of a department under the Federal government who holds an important executive position telling freemen that an order which is un-American, and which discriminates against a certain group, will stand and that they must be considered as pariahs in the service of a government which they help to maintain by their taxes now, and for which in time of war, they bravely fought to repel their country's enemies.

Hubert Work, the present Secretary of the Interior, has been holding office under the past two Republican administrations. We have never heard of any special service he rendered to the party, nor have we heard of him possessing outstanding qualifications which would fit him for the office he now holds, or the one he held before he was catapaulted into the present one in which he rattles around, and in which he has the opportunity to wave the big stick of discrimination.

Were he the possessor of any statesmanship, had he any regard for the traditions of the Republican party in which he masquerades as a member, he would not flaunt his manifest hate for the Negro.

He is said to be high up in the councils of Herbert Hoover as aspirant for the Presidency on the Republican ticket. It has been said that in the event of Hoover's nomination Work will be the national chairman. Should such an eventuality occur the Republican party will be freighted and handicapped with a chairman who will be the subject of attack from those colored people who will fight to the bitter end Negro baiters, segregationists and lily-whites.

If the present outfit now masquerading under the name of Republican thinks of the Negro as it did twenty-five years ago it is due to a rude awakening. If they want segregation to be the issue in the next campaign, we are ready.

U. S. Nurse Holds Job Two Months--Color Discovered

WASHINGTON. — Mrs. Charles Johnson, 1920 13th street, northwest, after holding a position as government nurse for two months, was dismissed on account of her color.

Mrs. Johnson is light in complexion and could easily pass as a member of either race. When she first went to work her employer was charmed with her culture and efficiency. Eventually the discovery was made that she was colored. Her dismissal followed.

Neval Thomas, head of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., who took the matter up with the bureau's chief, reports that he forced the admission that Miss Johnson's dismissal was on account of her color.

He reports the bureau chief as declaring:

"Why don't you worry the other bureaus. Some of them have no Negroes in them and I have got some."

Herald Tribune
Sunday - D.C.
APR 15 1928

NEGROES WILL NOT BE SEGREGATED IN BUREAU

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has ordered abolished an unwritten rule of the Commerce Department segregating white and negro employes. The Commerce Department explained Hoover's action as follows:

"The Bureau of Census, in the course of its work, developed a division dealing with statistics particularly affecting colored people, and in a desire to extend employment to colored members of the staff it placed the division in their control and naturally the whole division was concentrated in one room.

"Recently some complaint has been made that it amounted to segregation, which was against the orders and practice of the Commerce Department. Upon the return from Europe of the director of census a few days ago, the matter was called to his attention and he at once distributed the colored members of the staff. Some 12 or 14 persons were involved."

HOOVER'S NEGRO BAIT NETTLES TOM HEFLIN

Abolition of Employes' Segregation Arouses Ire.

COLE BLEASE CHIMES IN

"If He Fires Any of Those White Workers, Tell Me," Says Tom, and I'll Tell the Word." White Workers Revolted.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Hoover was subjected to double attack in the Senate today, Senator Blease, South Carolina, and Heflin, Alabama, asserting that recent changes in working conditions of Department of Commerce employes, putting white and negro employes into the same offices were moves to obtain southern delegates to the Republican convention.

"Mr. Hoover will find out that self-respecting white men and women will not endorse this miserable and contemptible effort to get votes at Kansas City," Heflin declared.

A statement from the Department of Commerce said that a number of negroes had been engaged by the department for duties relating to departmental activities in connection with their race.

They had been quartered, the statement said, in one room, but since this was in violation of the department's policy on segregation, they had since been placed in the same room with white workers.

Heflin declared that the white workers were revolted by this change.

"If Mr. Hoover fires any one of these employes," he continued, "I want them to come to me and tell me about it. I will tell it here in the Senate to the American people day by day."

Senator Blease started the assault on Hoover by reading a newspaper report telling of the order. If the commerce secretary followed that course, the South Carolina Senator said he challenged him to make any impression on the "Solid South" when election rolls around.

WORK ABOLISHES JIM CROW IN I. DEPARTMENT

Partitions Separating Races In Land Office Are Taken Down

BLEASE RILED, YELLS ITS 'SOCIAL EQUALITY'

N. A. A. C. P. Expects Segregation In Treasury To End Next

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By order of Secretary Herbert Work, segregation of Interior Department workers because of race ended April 13th.

Last week Secretary Herbert Hoover abolished jim crow in the Department of Commerce; and Secretary Andrew Mellon, of the Treasury, is expected to take similar steps.

Conditions in their federal departments will now go back to what existed before the first administration of President Wilson. Democratic subordinates of Mr. Wilson were the first to issue segregation edicts, which separated workers of both races who had been working in the same room, and in many cases, at adjoining desks for 25 years.

Work's Order

In accordance with the orders of Secretary Work, Miss Gretta D. McRae, a colored stenographer in a "jim crow" division of the Land Office, was transferred to the stenographic division. She was later transferred to the survey division and is doing stenographic work for any employee of that division who may need the services of a stenographer.

Partitions which have separated white and colored employees in the Land Office are being removed, and white and colored clerks are being put to work together in the same rooms.

Blease Peeved

In the Senate, last Monday, Senator Cole Blease(Dem., S. C.), and his campaign managers, Dr. Work and Ogden L. Mills, Asst. Sec. of the Treasury, with seeking to gain the Negro vote in the doubtful states by ending this segregation.

The Secretary of Commerce, Blease said, is using his influence also with his campaign managers and assistants in other departments. For eight years, he stated, the conditions under which they were working were not disturbed. After Mr. Hoover became a candidate for President, he abolished segregation in the census bureau.

Blease read into the Congressional Record a letter from an unnamed white girl clerk and a newspaper article in which the Land Office was referred to as a "hell hole" at best. The white chief of the mineral division, for 35 years termed "Bully McGhee", is ignorant, uncouth, dirty, sneaking and listening and knowing nothing of the work.

Social Equality

The new order which makes all girls use the same lavatory, was referred to by Blease as an attempt at social equality.

HOOVER ABOLISHES SEGREGATION IN CENSUS BUREAU AFTER HEARING COMMITTEE

Several days ago a committee consisting of Neval H. Thomas, Thomas A. Johnson, and Archibald S. Pinkett, of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Equal Rights League, Robert J. Nelson, executive director of the Elks Civil Liberty Commission, brought to the attention of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, the segregated divisions in the Census Bureau of his department. Mr. Hoover told the committee that he would check up on the situation and was surprised to hear that there was segregation in his department. After making an investigation Mr. Hoover issued instructions abolishing the segregated divisions in the Census Bureau and the Negro clerks have been assimilated in the various parts of the bureau with the other clerks.

Different from Work of the Interior department and Ogden Mills of the Treasury department, Mr. Hoover seeing a wrong had been done, corrected it.

the conditions under which they were working were not disturbed. After Mr. Hoover became a candidate for president, he abolished segregation in the census bureau of the commerce department and used his influence, Senator Blease claimed, to have it abolished in other departments.

Same Old Cry

The action of Secretary Hoover, Secretary Work and Assistant Secretary Mills was denounced by Senator Blease as "a systematic plan to humiliate white girls from whatever part of this nation they may happen to come by placing some of them in the same category with Negro employees not only in the offices but in closets in the various departments."

He added that "the time will come, if it has not yet arrived, when the white people of this country will wake up to the serious attack that is being made upon them as a race by this attempt at social equality on the part of certain politicians, who, regardless of their respect for the white race, are willing in order to get a few delegates from certain sections of the country, to go to any extent to humiliate white girls who are forced to work in the departments for a living."

BLEASE ALL 'HET UP' OVER LIFTING OF JIM CROW RULES

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The abolishing of segregation in government departments has aroused the ire of Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina. In the senate last Monday he charged Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and his campaign managers, Dr. Hubert Work, secretary of the interior, and Ogden L. Mills, assistant secretary of the treasury, with seeking to gain the Race vote in the doubtful states by ending the segregation of employees in government departments.

The secretary of commerce, Mr. Blease said, is using his influence with his campaign managers and assistants in other departments to do away with the separation of employees. For eight years, he stated,

services of a stenographer.

Partitions which have separated employees in the land office are being removed, and clerks of both races are being put to work together in the same rooms.

The report is current that abolition of segregation in the treasury department will follow next.

This latest outburst of Senator Blease was occasioned by the order of Secretary Work abolishing segregation in the land office of the interior department last Saturday.

In accordance with the order of Secretary Work, Miss Gretta D. McRae, a Race stenographer in a Jim Crow division of the land office, was transferred to the stenographic division. She was later transferred to the survey division and is doing stenographic work for any employee of that division who may need the

HOOVER ABOLISHES SEGREGATION

The order issued by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, abolishing segregation in his department is an evidence that Mr. Hoover is inclined to do the fair thing. When the commtitee, consisting of Messrs. Neval H. Thomas, president of the local organization of the N. A. A. C. P.; Archibald Pinkett, secretary of the same organization; Thomas A. Johnson, of the Equal Rights League, and Robert J. Nelson, executive director of the Elks Civil Liberties Commission, waited on Mr. Hoover and told him of the segregation obtaining in the Census Bureau of his department, of which William Steuart, of Texas, is the director, he frankly told the committee that he did not know there was any segregation in his department. Unlike Ogden Mills, under secretary of the treasury and Hubert Work, secretary of the Interior Department, Mr. Hoover did not vehemently deny the existence of segregation. He promised to investigate in a few days, which he did with the result that he quickly abolish the segregated area and the clerks who were jim-crowed were assimilated in the bureau along with the other clerks.

What Mr. Hoover has done in his department all of the other Cabinet officers could do were they so minded. The only difference between them and Mr. Hoover is that he has the necessary backbone to do the right things. Mills and Work lack the moral courage to do the right thing when their attention is called to it. Ogden Mills, coming from New York where there is virtually no segregation, could easily have issued an order abolishing segregation in the department where he is Mr. Mellon's subordinate. Mr. Mills is the man who was defeated by Governor Smith, and after his defeat was one of the lame ducks, who was taken care of by President Coolidge. His record on segregation is very apt to haunt him should he again run for office in New York where there are independently inclined voters of our racial group.

Hubert Work, whose testy manner to those who call at the Interior Department is another who has failed to break down segregation in his department. Mr. Hoover is handicapped by having Work high up in his campaign councils. If Mr. Hoover does not unload Work he will do him irreparable harm in his canvass for the Presidential nomination. If he was accustomed to bullying people in Colorado he will find that such rough methods do not go down in the East. If it is true, as has been reported, that Mr. Hoover will make Work Republican National Chairman in the event of the nomination of Mr. Hoover, the campaign will start with a handicap that it will be hard to overcome. Hubert Work should be thrown off the Hoover band wagon, and out of the councils of the party.

Discrimination-1928. D.C.

SOCIAL ELITE INSULTED BY WHITE THEATER

Spotters Are Used to Detect "Passers"

Washington, May 11.—Educational and social circles are in a furore over the refusal of the management at the National theater, a white playhouse, to allow the cast and managers of the Omega Players to see a performance of the all-Race play "Porgy." Reservations had been made by Clinton Burke and Collins George of the Players, when the entire cast who planned the showing of the Broadway success, they were denied admittance.

Upon reporting the difficulty to the manager of the theater, the Omega players were told that "three seats had been sold in the row reserved by them." This, the manager explained, further broke the seating arrangement reserved for the cast. After further questioning, which seemed to embarrass the theater manager, it was explained finally "that the National theater does not want Negroes in its audience."

Employ "Spotters"

It has been learned that the theater has for some time had in its employ a number of "spotters" whose duty it was to point out persons of the Race whose fairness of skin allowed them to enter the place and witness a performance. But in some instances the "spotters" failed to recognize some of the members of the Race in the audience.

The so-called "spotters" are members of the Race themselves, employed by Washington theaters to reveal the nationality of other members of the Race who would be "passed" as white by the ticket sellers. It is alleged that at the National theater one "spotter" is in the lobby and several in the theater. The identity of several of them are known since the "Porgy" incident.

Insult Young Ladies

Some of the persons "spotted" at the theater were the Misses Edna and Lillian Tanner, young school teachers, well known in Washington's social and intellectual sets, and the Misses Louise Syphax, Catherine Grey, Beatrice Walker, Genevieve Francis and several of their friends. Miss Anita Gant, nationally known tennis champion, swimmer and schoolteacher, was among those pointed out by the spotters.

Several of these persons gained admittance to the theater at a time when the spotters were absent. One of the young ladies, who had been formerly "spotted," approached the manager after seeing the play and said, "Do you recognize me?"

"No, madam, I do not," the manager politely replied.

"Well, I'm one of the young ladies you refused admittance yesterday. I want you to know how much I enjoyed the performance. I will return to see it with several of my friends when your spotters are out having supper at some nearby Jim Crow restaurant."

Phi Beta Kappa honor graduates of America's leading colleges were insulted. All of the players of "Charley's Aunt" are college students at Howard university or in its professional schools. An Amherst graduate and several former students of European schools are in their ranks. With their presentation of the classic English three-act comedy, "Charley's Aunt," the Omega players had scored a success at the Armstrong auditorium on Easter Monday night. Several English diplomats had witnessed the performance. Washington's best people in social and intellectual circles have said that the presentation was the most outstanding of its kind to play before a critical

MELLON DENIES SEGREGATION IN TREAS. DEPT.

5407 Employees Now In Financial Branch Of Government

NO DISCRIMINATION BUREAU LUNCH ROOM

Cites Race Man As One Of Highest Paid Government Employees

(BY JAMES HOWARD, For ANP.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that not only does the Treasury Department pay one of the highest salaries in the Government to a colored man, but that a large number hold highly paid and responsible positions, Secretary Mellon denied that segregation existed in his department in an interview last week.

The high salary case referred to is believed to be that of Charles Anderson, Collector of Internal Revune of New York. In a carefully compiled statement Secretary Mellon says:

Investigation

I have caused a very careful investigation to be made of all of the important branches of the Treasury Department to determine whether such statement can fairly be made. As a result of this investigation, I am satisfied that criticism of segregation is unwarranted and that there is no discrimination among employees of the Treasury Department by reason of color, race, creed or otherwise. This has been the policy of this department throughout my administration, and I can assure you that it will continue.

In this Bureau you will find that there is absolutely no segregation of white and colored employees's performing the same kind of work. For example, in the Examining Division examiners and trimmers are allocated to certain sections of the room depending upon the nature of the work they perform, all examiners, both white and colored, being one end of the room and all trimmers, both white and colored, being in the other end. In the Plate Printing Division printer's assistants, are assigned to presses in various sections without regard to race. The assignment is made according to the amount of work to be performed on the particular day and the printer has no choice as to whether he will have white or colored assistants.

In the Watch Division fourteen colored watchmen are employed, and the assignments are treated impartially with frequent shifts from one post to another, so that colored and white employees interchange positions from day to day and perform identical work In the Garage Division, the Superintendent, a white man, occupies a desk in the same room and adjoining the desk of the clerk of the division, a colored man.

Lunch Room

The Bureau Lunch Room is operated by the employees through a committee chosen by them. Identically the same service is there provided for white and colored employees. The same food is furnished both and they stand in the same line in this cafeteria, using the same dishes and cutlery, and receive the same service in both the men's and women's sides. The roof gardens provided for recreation during the lunch periods are used by white and colored employees together without any segregation.

The Emergency Room of the Bureau treats white and colored employees without discrimination or separation and the same group of beds is used for either group of patients requiring treatment. In the lavatories colored and white employees receive the same allotment of towels from the same stock. The men's toilets on the first floor are used jointly by white and colored employees. Elswhere in the building colored employees are given separate locker rooms, but have identical toilet and bathing facilities, including locker room attendants.

You will perceive from the above analysis that in this very group of employees, constituting nearly 30 per cent of the colored employees in the department, no segregation exists and no charge of discrimination can be made.

I have gone into this matter somewhat in detail in order that you may have the actual facts and because of your assurance that you will publish the real facts to the colored people of the United States through your press service. I have also given you details with reference to certain salares paid particular individuals as indicating a policy of fair treatment and absence of discrimination.

At the time of this recent investigation there were 5,407 colored employees in the Treasury Department. This included 177 in the Internal Revenue service, 57 in the prohibition service, 372 in the Customs service, 2,257 in the custodial and janitor service, 258 in the Public Health Service, 171 in the Public Debt service, 258 in the office of the Chief Clerk, 1,487 in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the remaining 180 in other bureaus.

$6,000 Salary

While many are employed as messengers, laborers, and attendants, there are outstanding examples in the various branches of the Department which show that more important positions are open to those who are properly qualified. For example, in the Bureau of Internal Revenue there is one Internal Revenue Agent at a salary of $3,300 and one Collector of Internal Revenue at $6,000. In the Prohibition Unit there are six Prohibition Agents, Narcotic Agents, and inspectors with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 and one Chief Clerk at $2,400. In the Customs Service are found one Comptroller of Customs at $5,200, one Entry Clerk at $2,700, five customs Inspectors and Liquidators with salaries ranging from $2,400 to $2,700, and seven Inspectors and Clerks with salaries ranging from $2,300 to $2,400.

$3,000 Health Lecturer

In the Public Health Service there is employed one Lecturer with a salary of $3,000. In the Division of Supply there is one Clerk with a salary of $2,100, and in the Supervising Architect's Office an Associate Structural Engineer at $3,200. In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there is one Pressman at a per diem rate equal to $2,754 annually, and one Wireman at a rate which annually amounts to $2,253. The total salaries paid the entire group of colored employees in this department is in excess of $6,000,000 annually.

The investigation has shown that in every branch of the Department the colored employees are intermingled with white employees and that no charge of segregation is justified. In the Register's Office the colored and white employees are working together in the same room. In the treasurer's officer there is no grouping of employees by reason of color, although it so happens that the separation of certain colored men and white women employees in separate rooms resulted in placing the five colored employees in a separate room, but it will be obvious to you that this separation on the basis of sex is more pleasant for both groups and this was the reason for the separation.

Engraving And Printing

The question of whether any segregation exists can best be studied in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with its 1,487 colored employees constituting 30.5 per cent of the total number of persons employed. Those persons are to be found in practically every important division of the Bureau.

Employees Satisfied

In conclusion let me say that the investigation shows that the colored employees of this department are satisfied with the conditions under which they work and wtih the exception of certain matters of reclassification of grades, which I have done all in my power to correct, no complaints have reached me. If such complaints should be receive I assure you that they will receive the same sympathetic consideration that is accorded to every employee, white or colored.

I am entirely satisfied, however, that no charge of segregation can fairly be made against the Treasury Department and assure you that throughout my administration no such segregation will be permitted. I am deeply interested in everything that concerns the welfare of the colored people of America and trust that they may receive everywhere the just and fair treatment to which they are entitled. Very truly yours, (Signed) A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

A Group Of Courageous Students

A FINE example of how white youth is thinking for itself on the race question and not permitting its elders to do its thinking on this subject is seen in the action of a group of University of Wisconsin students serving as ushers in the university theatre who went on strike as a protest against an act of alleged discrimination on the part of a member of the faculty against a colored girl student usher. Forty-seven white usher students refused to resume their duties at the theatre because their colored co-worker had been removed from the usher staff. It seems that ushering in this theatre was a sort of privilege as it permitted students to view the performances in exchange for their services. According to the professor in charge, some of the patrons of the house objected to being shown their seats by a colored girl. She was removed from the usher staff but given a complimentary ticket to the show. Her companions went on strike in protest to the treatment accorded her.

The University of Wisconsin has every reason to be proud of this group of fearless and free-thinking students, who unlike their professor, object to having the theatre's patrons doing their thinking for them. They are out for an education and they have sense enough to know that in the near future no person will be regarded as genuinely educated nor well-bred who entertains any form of racial intolerance. The forty-seven striking students are a finer lot Christianly, tolerant and independent-minded citizens than the whole host of objectors to that lone Negro girl's presence in the theatre as an usher.

Evidences come forth with increasing and encouraging regularity tending to confirm the now well nigh universally held conviction that when the present generation of college students have taken their places in this workaday world and have come to play their role upon the stage of human events racial intolerance, along with hundreds of other ridiculous notions actuating the human family of the present will be very largely done away with. There is no where to be found in America a saner attitude on our bi-racial situation than among upper-class men and women of both races in our colleges. Of course, that is but in keeping with the attitude of modern youth who give buncombe and fake no quarter and who seek unrestfully and impatiently to discover the truth. Race prejudice and nothing else founded upon falsehood, superstition and misunderstanding will survive the ultimate truth, and the tendency of modern education is to discover the truth and proclaim it bluntly and even cruelly without regard to revered notions or traditional fiat.

CITIZEN RESENTS INSULT

Tuesday evening, August 21, about 6:45, Wm. Jackson, formerly of Asheville, N. C., now employed by Columbian Harmony Society, Ninth and Rhode Island avenue northeast, was standing near his car close to his home.

Detective Connors accosted him asking: "Whose car is this?"

Jackson: It is my car."

Connors: "This car is stolen and I'm going to lock you up."

Jackson showed his driver's license, etc., and requested Connors to go a short distance to his (Jackson's) home where he had in trunk receipts in full for payment of car.

Conners said: "You nigger. I'm going to lock you up," and did so.

Upon receipt of telegram from Chief of Police, Asheville, N. C., which read: "Wm. Jackson bought and paid for Hudson Coach, etc., not wanted here," Jackson was immediately released—without apology.

Thursday, August 23, Will Marion Cook, acting superintendent, Harmony Cemetery, Marion Pearson, foreman, and Jackson went to District Building to ocmplain to Inspector Pratt about the incident. Cook stated the case to Inspector Pratt. Inspector Pratt turned to Jackson and contempously said: "You're from North Carolina and ought to be used to that."

Cook: "But, Inspector, I live in New York and we don't allow that in New York."

Inspector Pratt: "This is not New York, this is Washington."

Cook: "But surely, Inspector, your officers who are here to protect, should not call citizens offensive names."

Inspector Pratt: "You all call yourselves 'Nigger,' so why object?"

Cook: "But we don't let you do it."

Here the tension became greater, and to avoid trouble, Cook ended the conference by directly asking Inspector Pratt would he stop such practices, by issuing a direct order to his police.

Inspector Pratt said flatly—No!

Cook, Pearson and Jackson left and went into room 15, ante room of Major Hesse. Cook requested interview with Major Hesse. The Lieutenant in charge said: "Didn't you just see Inspector Pratt?"

Cook insisted on seeing Major Hesse but Lieutenant refused, saying "Major Hesse is busy. Inspector Pratt will investigate."

Cook, with Pearson and Jackson, went to fifth floor to Commissioner Dougherty's office, where Cook told Mr. Norton result of conversation.

Cook: "Does the Commissioner endorse the statement of Inspector Pratt that Negroes will have to stand for being called 'Niggers' by the police?"

Mr. Norton: "No! No! No! See Major Hesse."

Cook: "I tried to see Major Hesse but he won't see me."

Norton: "Oh yes he will."

Mr. Norton took the phone and whispered for about a minute, then said: "Go immediately to Major Hesse—he will see you."

Cook, Pearson and Jackson did as instructed.

The same Lieutenant said: "Didn't I tell you that your case would be investigated? You can't see Major Hesse."

Cook returned to Mr. Norton and repeated what the Lieutenant had said.

Mr. Norton again whispered over the phone and turning to Cook said: "They say that you said you were busy, wouldn't wait—and walked out."

Cook replied: "I've got all day—and I want to see Major Hesse.'

Mr. Norton sternly: "Well, go back and stay there until you see him."

Cook returned to Major Hesse's office and in about 45 minutes was sent into the Major's office.

Cook again detailed the conversation with Inspector Pratt and finished by asking the question: "Are not the colored people of the District of Columbia citizens; should they be called offensive names by the officers of the law?"

Major Hesse: "All people, no matter what their race or color, should be treated with respect, etc."

Upon Cook asking if Major Hesse would issue a direct open order to the police that offensive names, such as dago, Mick, Yit, Nigger be immediately stopped, Major Hesse evasively replied that he would first have to make an investigation and consult with Inspetor Pratt.

Cook replied: "An investigation is what I want; shall I come back, and when?"

Major Hesse said: "We have your address and will notify you."

I'm still waiting patiently.

Will Marion Cook,
Harmony Cemetery,
Ninth and Rhode Island Ave. N. E.
September 1, 1928.

P. O. DISCRIMINATION CHARGED IN CAPITAL

Clerks Complain Of Official Bars Against Promotion In Service

CLERK HIGHEST GRADE

No Foremen Or Superintendent—P. M. Issues Denial

WASHINGTON, D. C. — —Charges of discrimination on account of color in annual efficiency ratings to prevent promotions are being made by a number of colored clerks in the city post office.

The colored clerks claim that they were given ratings blow 98 per cent, the requirement for eligibility for promotion to the grade of special clerk carrying with it an increase of $200 a year in pay. They say that 90 perc ent of the colored clerks were given ratings of less than 95 per cent.

Special Clerk Highest Grade

Special clerk is the highest grade a colored employee may reach in the local post office, these clerks claim. For a white clerk, they say, promotion to the grade of special clerk simply means a stepping stone to higher grades, such as foreman and perhaps superintendent of mails.

They also charge that the local post office officials seek to keep a certain ratio between colored and white clerks and in order to maintain that proportion disqualified most of the colored clerks to make them ineligible for promotion.

Assistant Postmaster Denies

Assistant Postmaster W. Hunter Haycock denied these charges Tuesday. He explained that under the postal rules all employees have to be rated annually. The city post office officials found out as a general thing, he said, that all employees, white and colored, have been rated a little too high and there was a readjustment of ratings without regard to color.

He stated that there was a reduction in the ratings of both white and colored employees. "If the colored clerks," he said, "will inquire among the whites, "they will find out that a number of them had the same experience."

No Rates

He denied that there is any effort made to keep a ratio between white and colored clerks. He stated that all appointments in the city post office in accordance with the civil service are made from a civil service list rules. Preference is always shown to veterans, he said. Whenever the name of a veteran appears on an eligible list, he stated, he is always appointed whether he is white or colored.

According to a memorandum furnished Postmaster W. M. Mooney by the appointment clerk, there is a total of 178 special clerks. Forty-two of them are colored. This is 23.5 per cent of the total. There is a total of 636 clerks in the automatic grades. Ninety eight or 15.5 perc ent are colored.

Percentages

The total clerical force of the office is 913. Of this number 140 or 15.25 per cent are colored. There is a total of 466 carriers. One hundred thirty seven or 29.5 per cent are colored. Of a total of 115 laborers and watchmen, 97 or 84.5 per cent are colored. Of a total of 88 persons in the motor vehicle service, 88 or 20.5 per cent are colored.

Discrimination- 1928

D.C.

Truth Affronts Register of Treas.

Eagle

Washington D.C.
2-17-28

The office of the Register of the Treasury seems to have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. Harvey Spellman, the former register, had every indication of possessing the traits of Tom Heflin. Now comes Walter O. Woods, who is said to have threatened the Negro employees of his jim-crow section that if they do not deny discrimination exists in the Register's office they will be in disfavor. They are expected to say they are satisfied.

It is said that an article in The Eagle calling attention to the jim-crow section of the Register's office aroused the ire of the redoubtable major. It is our information that the Register called the colored employees together and asked if they desired to be all let out. He is alleged to have said that the attacks on him must stop, seeming to think that they were inspired by the employees in his office, or that the employees had the power to shut up the press.

Some of the employes of the office did have the temerity to inform the representative of The Eagle that they were in danger of losing their jobs and it was from this blunder of the Register's office that The Eagle was able to secure the information concerning the alleged threats of firing the colored employees if the newspapers did not shut up.

Major Woods entered office with the usual diplomacy of his kind but since assuming office but has since kicked over the traces. Just before Charles S. Dewey resigned as assistant Secretary of the Treasury a plan was on foot to name a colored man as assistant Register of the Treasury and another on the reclassification board, but there seems to be but little chance now since the Register dares not to give the race employees a square deal.

Major Woods' appointment by President Coolidge, it must be remembered, was made when the colored people were demanding the naming of one of their own for this place, a precedent which had been followed by Republican Presidents for years until the Harding-Coolidge regime.

ZIHLMAN BILL TO OUST MANY IN FROE OFFICE

Marylander Would Wipe Out Only Office Where Negroes Get Square Deal

EMMETT SCOTT FILES A GENERAL PROTEST

Urges A Country-Wide Protest To Congressmen Against The Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts of Frederick N. Zihlman, (Dem. Md.,) to place the office of Recorder of Deeds under another Bureau will be protested before the House committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia.

Ultra-Conservative
3-3-28
Baltimore Sun

Emmett J. Scott, Howard University, secretary-treasurer, has requested a hearing and has urged organizations throughout the country to memorialize members of the committee to protest against the measures.

Only Office

The office of Recorder of Deeds, it is pointed out, is the only office of the District of Columbia where colored people have even a half show at anything approaching recognition and fairness in the way of employment and consideration in government departments.

H. R. 11072, introduced by Zihlman would wipe this office out by placing the work under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Zihlman introduced his bill the next day after Arthur G. Froe, recorder of deeds, had been criticized on the floor of the House by Representative William P. Holaday, Republican, of Illiois, for his failure to adopt recommendations of the Bureau of Efficiency.

The Zihlman bill would place the office of the recorder of deeds under the jurisdiction of the District government. The recorder would still be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the Senate. His term of office would be three years. At present the recorder serves at the pleasure of the president. There would still be two deputy recorders.

Mr. Scott is urging that not only that organizations and individuals get in touch at once with their representatives in Congress, but that special letters be sent the members of the House and Senate Committees on Affairs of the District of Columbia. They are:

Frederick N. Zihlman, Henry L. Bowles, Ernest W. Gibson, Albert R. Hall, Clarence J. McLeod, Florian Lampert, Henry R. Rathbone, Edward M. Beers, Thomas A. Jenkins, Frank R. Reid, Gale H. Stalker, Charles L. Underhill, Frank L. Bowman.

Senate: Arthur Capper, Wesley L. Jones, Coleman Du Pont, Frederick M. Sackett, Arthur R. Gould, John J. Blaine, Charles W. Waterman.

ORDER MAY GO THRU IN SELMA

Outlaking Could Not Go Thru
4/28

Assistants In Treasury Asked to Change Attitude Toward Employes—Department Without Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Carl T. Schuneman and Seymour Lowman will be asked to withdraw their approval of segregated toilet facilities in the post office at Selma, Ala., and to order the removal of signs designating the portion to be used by colored employes and the portion to be used by white employes, John T. Risher, representative of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, here announced Monday.

At the same time Mr. Risher made public letters written by Mr. Schuneman and Mr. Lowman, in which they expressed approval of the arrangement for the use of one-half of the facilities by white employes only and the other half by colored employes only.

Mr. Lowman in his letter under date of September 2, 1927, stated:

"This appears to be purely a matter of local building administration. It is not seen how any discrimination can be charged when the toilet facilities at the building are equally divided among the white and colored employes, especially so when the larger number of postal employes are white.

"As there seems to be no just cause for complaint, the department (Treasury) does not feel warranted in taking any action at this time."

Under date of October 13, 1927, Assistant Secretary Schuneman wrote to Roy O. Wilhoit, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, as follows:

"This matter was taken up with the Postoffice Department, and that department states that it believes that the morale of the postal force at Selma is not involved in the matter under discussion. The custodian of the postoffice building at Selma, to whom the matter was also referred, states that he has received no complaints whatever from the employes concerning the toilet facilities.

"In view of the above, therefore, the department (Treasury) does not feel warranted in taking any action at this time regarding the matter in question."

When the attention of the Postoffice Department was directed to this segregation by Mr. Wilhoit, John H. Bartlett, first assistant postmaster general, passed the responsibility to the Treasury Department. He advised Mr. Wilhoit under date of September 21, 1927, as follows:

"This is a matter in which the department cannot possibly take action as government-owned buildings come under the jurisdiction of the supervising architect, Treasury Department, and that official being the custodian of all such buildings, it is incumbent upon him to issue appropriate instructions concerning the use of facilities within the building. We have accordingly forwarded your letter to the Treasury Department for appropriate attention."

This segregation in the Selma postoffice was instituted on February 25, 1927. The present postmaster, Robert Patterson, a Republican, was confirmed by the United States Senate on February 15, 1926.

Under D. M. Scott, a Democrat, who served three terms as postmaster at Selma, an effort was made at segregation. Major Scott learned the identity of a clerk who put up a segregation sign, called him into his office and advised him that whenever it became necessary to issue orders of restriction in the use of the postoffice facilities he himself would do so over his signature as postmaster and custodian of the building. This ended attempts at segregation in the Selma postoffice under Democratic rule.

WANT SCHOOL BOARD TO OUTLAW CONTEST

Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools; Walter L. Smith, principal of the Dunbar High School, and G. David Houston, principal of the Armstrong Technical High School, spoke at the regular meeting of the Mu-So-Lit Club last Friday night regarding the refusal of the two colored high schools to participate in the national oratorical contest that is being sponsored in the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia by the Evening Star. Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, school board member, also spoke. A committee consisting of Dr. B. Price Hurst, Dr. William H. Wilson, Whitefield McKinley, Addison N. Scurlock and Dr. Thomas W. Edwards, was appointed to urge the Board of Education to outlaw the contest from the District public schools because of alleged discrimination. Dunbar High and Armstrong Tehnical High Schools declined to enter the contest this year because they did not receive literature pertaining to it until after the white high schools. The star blames the postal service for the delay.

MAKING ORATORY WHITE

IN Washington, D. C., the National Oratorical Contest is being handled by the EVENING STAR. The man in charge of the contest assembled all of the white high school principals for a conference, but took particular pains not to invite the principals of the two jim crow high schools. The white principals were surprised to see the Negro principals absent. Later, a committee appointed by the principal of one of the Negro high schools met with the manager of the contest and inquired concerning the open discrimination. Typical of most white people of his type, the man replied that it was not his intent to enter colored pupils in competition with white, and then proceeded to inquire whether the committee considered the colored people equal to the whites, adding that in ten thousand years Negroes had produced nothing to equal the smallest accomplishment of the white people. He attempted to persuade them to stage a jim crow contest for the Negro high school pupils, but this the committee quite properly refused to do, taking the position that it was anomalous to ask pupils to discuss the Constitution of the United States while being discriminated against. Accordingly, the Negro principals voted not to participate in the contest this year.

Everything in Washington, it seems, must be divided, black and white, even oratorical contests on the Constitution of the United States, that venerable dead letter. Most of the Negro high school students in the country are excluded from the contest because they reside in the chivalrous Southland where honor, integrity and urbanity hold sway. After all, then, it is not surprising that the manager of the Washington contest, seeing jim crowism on every hand, even in the government departments, assumed that the oratorical contest should be ruled by the same policy.

COLOR LINE DRAWN BY D. C. COSTUMER

Theatrical Agency Wanted Omega Players To Buy Goods "On The Quiet"

ACCEPTED PHONE ORDER

Frat Producer Gives Order To Race Firm

By I. R. DUTTON

WASHINGTON. — When J. Marcus E. Vance, Jr., producer of the local Omega Psi Phi Fraternity play, "Charley's Aunt", set out to secure costumes for his comedy which will be given here April 9, he ran into high-handed race prejudice.

The National Theatre Supply Company, of 937 H street, N. W., recommended Mr. Vance to the Mullane Theatrical Agency, of 1014 Eye street. The manager of The National Company phoned Mr. Vance's order for costume purchases and rentals. The orders were accepted by the Mullane Company's manager.

Purchases Accepted

Later, when Mr. Vance went to the Mullane Company to ascertain the O. K. of his order, the orders for purchases were accepted. Mr. Vance paid a deposit amounting to over $150.00. The Mullane manager investigated his files for the engagements for the rentals of the goods.

"Colored Trade Not Wanted"

While the manager was at the files Mr. Vance, for the first time, saw a sign posted reading: "We do not Solicit Colored Trade." The Mullane manager returned and told Mr. Vance that he was sorry but all of the goods would be out for several weeks. Mr. Vance explained that he would not need the costuming until April. The manager went to his files again. The good would be out from April first to seventeenth, he explained upon returning.

Respects Jim-Crow

"Are you open to do business or to perpetuate race discrimination", Mr. Vance asked. "I will live up to the letter of that sign above your door since you openly defy business from colored people. I will cancel all orders. Here is the receipt. I demand my money back". The Mullane manager began to make apologies.

"Case Is Different"

"Your case is different", explained the manager to Mr. Vance, I can rent the goods to you under cover. Of course, you could keep it quiet." Mr. Vance stated that he needed the costuming urgently. "The organization which I represent in this matter would not be so cowardly to accept any apology or offer from you as long as that sign is above your door. It insults 12,000,000 people. It is a disgrace to America — a sign like that in the nation's capital city.

Mr. Vance closed his remarks by demanding the refund of money, and calling the Mullane Company a disgrace to the theatrical world. The manager refunded the money.

Among things ordered for rentals were five wigs for the members of the Omega players to wear while impersonating women.

The Lantern Gift Shop at 1349 You street, an establishment owned by race people will handle orders for the Washington Omega Players.

HOOVER GRANTS HEARING TO ANTI-SEGREGATION COMMITTEE

Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, has granted a hearing to a committee which protested to him against segregation in the Census Bureau and, according to report from Neval H. Thomas, president of the Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Hoover has promised to investigate the entire situation. Mr. Thomas writes as follows:

"Secretary Hoover granted our committee a hearing on Monday, Messrs. under a colored sub-chief. There are also five colored clerks confined in a room by themselves in another wing of the large building of this same bureau.

"We presented the arguments against segregation and the whole injury it does us. The Secretary said he sympathized with our protest and that he didn't know it existed in his department. He said he would look into the matter at once, and that he disapproved of segregation.

"We then told him of the small number of Negro clerks in the main building of his department on Pennsylvania avenue. Of the hundreds in this vast structure, only three are colored. We told him of the superior quality of the colored people who are in the Civil Service because the whites of their caliber could get far more remunerative employment. We showed him that if his subordinates and the Civil Service adhered to the merit system, there would be dozens more of Negro clerks appointed.

"He promised to look into the whole situation and let us know. He sent me a letter yesterday, saying that the Director of the Census had just returned from Europe and that he is taking the case under advisement with him."

Mr. Thomas also reports that the Washington branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and allied groups are seeking to obtain some definite statement from Ogden L. Mills about segregation in the Treasury Department.

Griffin, Ga., News
Friday, April 6, 1928

Sam Rutherford Opposes Negroes In U. S. Offices

BY NELSON M. SHIPP

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Congressman Sam Rutherford, of the Sixth Georgia District, is in protest against the abolition of racial segregation and discrimination in the Census Bureau, which was recently effected upon order of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, the Census Bureau being a section of the Commerce Department.

The story is best told by reproduction here of a news article appearing in the Washington Post headed "Hoover Changes Racial Policy in Census Office; Colored Clerks Now in All Departments—Administrative Position Sought," and which reads as follows:

"Colored clerks in the Census Bureau, yesterday sought to learn why they have been brought up from the basements and other segregated sections where they have worked for years and placed in all departments of the bureau on equal terms with other workers.

"The secretary was visited by Neval H. Thomas, president of the Association for Advancement of Colored People, and by Robert J. Nelson, executive director of the Civil Liberties Bureau of Colored Elks, who described conditions in the department to him. His order for removal of the alleged discrimination, following an investigation, came just in time to present to the view of E. W. B. Curry, negro editor of Springfield, Ohio, a satisfied group of negro clerks.

"Curry who made a trip here yesterday from Ohio because his candidacy as a Hoover delegate to the Republican national convention had been injured by charges that the Department of Commerce here was honeycombed with racial segregation returned to the Buckeye State satisfied that he could safely run as planned. It is understood that negro Elks, encouraged by the situation at present have asked Secretary Hoover for an administrative position in the department of vital statistics in connection with their national program."

Discrimination - 1928

Florida.

NEW IDEAS IN DISCRIMINATION

New ideas and methods in discriminating against Negroes are always on tap. Sometimes it is in a theater, at other times in industry or in housing. The latest comes from Jacksonville, the metropolis of Florida, and takes its place alongside of the famous barber's ordinance adopted some time ago by the up-and-coming city of Atlanta, Ga. The other day a gentleman named Herlong introduced into the City Council of Jacksonville, an ordinance prohibiting Negro contractors from working in blocks occupied exclusively by white businesses or residences, and prohibiting white contractors from working in blocks so populated by Negroes. Of course this measure is designed to rid the white contractors of black competition, by means other than efficiency. Because of the economic status of Negroes, it is obvious that even if the black and white populations were equal, there is bound to be more work for contractors in the white section of town than in the blocks where Negroes reside. Of course the ordinance has not been passed as yet, and there is a possibility that it may be defeated, but that is remote. Quite likely some high court will have to rule against it before it will be abandoned. We exhibit peculiar ideas of Americanism while we preach world peace.

COLOR LINE MAY BE DRAWN ON BUILDERS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
2-25-28.

Propose Bill to Limit Contractors

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 24.—Feeling the pinch of depressed labor conditions now prevailing in the state, white laborers are believed to be responsible for Councilman Herlong (white), Democrat, introducing a bill in the city council to restrict Race contractors from either repairing or building any dwelling or edifice to be occupied by whites within the city limits. The bill also prohibits white contractors from doing work in a Race settlement.

This proposed ordinance was read for the first time last Tuesday and was referred to the committee on laws and rules. Under the city laws, a bill must be read and approved at three separate meetings of the city council before it can become a law.

Political Strategy Seen

A bitter fight is being planned by labor organizations here to test the legality of the ordinance, should it be passed. In discussing this situation Attorney S. D. McGill, with offices in the Citizens Insurance building, 610 W. Duval St., asserted that the Democrats were using this bill for political strategy.

"The proponents of the ordinance hope to pass it because this is general election year, and the council, as you know, is composed entirely of Democrats," the distinguished lawyer stated.

Before a building permit is issued it will be necessary to assure the authorities for whom the work is going to be done, if the bill is passed.

For violating the ordinance the bill provides punishment by fine not exceeding $25, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, for each offense, and each day that any person shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be taken and considered a separate offense.

Wild Rumors Circulated

It will be remembered that during the last six months a number of letters addressed to the editors of local papers here from white laborers have appealed to industrial heads to turn off Race workers in order that whites may be given employment.

Erroneous statements as to the ability of Race laborers have been circulated, but seemingly these wild rumors have had no effect upon the conditions. This building ordinance is regarded as a means for the Democrats to win in the coming election by swinging the solid white vote of the white laborers.

Discrimination-1928. General.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

RECENTLY a committee from the Ministerial Alliance of Omaha, Neb., waited upon the management of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, requesting that corporation to give young Negroes jobs as operatives or in some other capacity. The company flatly refused to do anything of the sort. At the same time comes a report from New York City that in Harlem, the largest Negro district in the city, there are 85 chain stores which employ only about eight Negro workers. One company has four clerks, including a store manager, while another has four but allows no advancement. Firms such as the United Cigar Stores employ no Negroes at all on any sort of work. In the early part of 1927, THE MESSENGER carried a series of articles entitled "The Negro and Public Utilities" in which the policy noted was shown to be a national one, with only enough exceptions to prove the rule.

The question of what can be done about it naturally arises. Negroes have to use telephones, gas, electricity and transportation; low wages force them to buy things where they can be got cheapest, which is usually at a chain store. Is there any sensible way the Negro can extricate himself from this dilemma?

SEGREGATION ADMITTED, HELPED

Guardian, Boston, Mass. Feb. 18, 1928

We publish on our front page a logical analysis of Jim-Crowism, more genteelly phrased as color segregation. Mr. Butler's analysis makes it clear and easily understood that segregation as a color issue and attack upon the rights of our race is the separation of our own race in the public life, that is, bodily separation in places of more or less continuous bodily nearness that are officially public or semipublic in a civil sense. The term is used in that sense only as a racial issue. Separation by color in private life, affairs or places is not what is meant by color segregation as a race issue. Jim-Crowism arose wholly out of the white South's device and design to publicly separate the race so as to mark it as of inferior civil station. The full word is civil color segregation. There is no need, therefore, for further confusion or contention or illogical comparison as to the meaning of this race issue.

The editor of The Guardian believes that color segregation is a curse for the race. So the Guardian opposes it where it can be avoided, declares that it is the most wide-spread and essentially degrading practice put upon the race, and both editor and paper endeavor to be true to that position on principle.

The Guardian deprecates the spread of color segregation northward from the South, where it got its birth. It never forgets that historically this issue is a contest between the abolitionists who declared Emancipation of slavery was not wholly accomplished until the Colored Americans had civil equality which they held that public segregation negatived, and that the white South tried to maintain that racial separation in public places was not necessarily a denial of equality especially where rights and privileges were provided in a separate way or place. Charles Sumner died in a great battle of Abolitionism against Southernism.

The Guardian also holds that color segregation is contagious among white Americans and that the South's dearest desire is to spread it. The fact is it has spread from one line to another in the South, then spread northward, then into the federal capital and government as it went. Its editor has had occasion to face a Southern democratic president in the White House and to answer his defense of it as a general principle of parallel development.

The Guardian and its editor know that for our race alone to be thus singled out for separation puts us all into a status forever below every other race in the land. They are bent upon at least stopping the practice by our federal government. It is plain that the practice of it in the home, city or state of abolition is a great obstacle in stopping the practice further South or anywhere else. The greatest obstacle to stoppin git and aid to the practice is for our own race to accept it and especially in the home of Sumner.

Now hospitals are a large line of public institutions. One established by general public appeal for the money, is in effect publi, is semi-public. Hence the Guardian's opposition, the reason for its creation, ing solely to train Colored doctors, nuses.

To whom it is open has no bearing, for the issue is not to have a place especially for Colored, where white hospitals can argue you ought to go or can go and Colored promoters can denounce you for not going, a double separation force.

At the meeting for the Plymouth in Ebenezar Baptist Church, the chief white promoter's words admit the place will be segregational, more or less, and the resolutions of the trustees even more so, for they declare it a place for "racial expression and determination." Read for yourself on another page and be convinced. If you hate, fear, oppose segregation in institutions in Boston, come out against the "hospital of our own," to be paid for chiefly by the money of the white public.

RACIAL PREJUDICES DECRIED AT PARLEY OF MISSIONARIES

Jerusalem, Palestine, April 7.—(AP) Resolutions decrying racial prejudices and adverse conditions arising from such were passed unanimously by the International Missionary council at its meeting today.

The resolutions declared that "all Christian forces and principally this council" should strive to establish religious and educational facilities "designed to enable all to enjoy the same social, political and economic" opportunities.

It further said that, particularly in countries where two races of different color are in preponderance, the "utmost practicable equality should be established."

The resolutions were hailed by many here as the climax of the council's work. An almost continuous meeting is being held in an effort to clear the calendar for adjournment tomorrow.

Elizabeth Calloway Thinks Color Discrimination Will Finally React Against Whites

Lack of Cultural Outlets Serious Handicaps to Negro Progress In South, She Finds

[Editor's Note—Our readers by this time are quite well acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Calloway, the Filipino girl, who is a native of Manila and who came to America last summer to complete her education. She is at present teaching in Virginia, being there primarily for the effect of the climate on her health. Her address is Box 186, Martinsville, Va. She will welcome lecture engagements to speak before clubs and school groups, especially in the South, as she desires to travel in the South as much as possible in order to observe and study the racial situation. She will, of course, speak mainly about the Philippines and her impressions of America.]

By ELIZABETH CALLOWAY

MARTINSVILLE, Va., April 5.—The first time I came face to face with jim-crowism was when I came South last July. I had been on American soil but two months, as I landed in San Francisco, Cal., in May. Even before I left my native land I had heard of such a thing as jim-crowing, but it seemed vague to me, one to whom segregation, color and race problems were unknown because of the fact that they do not exist in my country.

In my brief stay in the West I did not notice any outward signs of racial differences. It is a fact that Oakland, California, includes many Negroes in its population, but they are not confined in one area. They can be found living all over the city.

Chicago's South Side and New York's Harlem did not impress me as segregated districts, but just outgrowths from the desire of people having things in common to live together. An application of the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together."

So when I came South I was a total stranger to the prevailing customs and traditions below the Mason-Dixon line, one of which is jim-crow. I faced it for the first time in Roanoke, Va. I was riding in a Pullman car which entered the station in the morning. I was to make connections with the train for Bassett, Va., that would leave at noon. So I had a long wait before me. I followed the rest of the passengers who got off to the waiting room. By the way, they were all white. I did not give them a thought then, and if I did I would not have called them "white," but simply Americans. I sat in the main waiting room with the rest of them. As I sat there thinking of anything but the American race question, a strange voice broke into my thoughts. My attention was called by the voice to a sign written in bold, white letters on a black background—"WHITE." I stared at the sign. It conveyed nothing whatsoever to me. If it had been an American in my place, he would have understood, as Americans grow up thinking in terms of colors, black or white. It is just natural, as his environment from the time of his birth breathes of such atmosphere. I am not an American and have spent the full of my nineteen years of life in the Philippines previous to my departure for America. I did not comprehend the meaning of that sign. My attention was called next to another sign written in black, glaring letters—"COLORED." I was told to move to where that sign was. The first question in my mind was "Why?" I asked why. I suppose the puzzled expression on my face and my foreign accent prompted the person to whom I made the query to ask me my nationality. I told him. "That's all right, then," was his remark, and he departed.

This incident brought me to the realization of certain facts. I scrutinized the two signs. Quick as a flash this thought came to me. They wanted to jim-crow me because of my color! This was a new experience to me, coming from a country that does not think in terms of color but in terms of nationality, and where all nationalities are on an equal basis. A second thought flashed in my mind. They did not jim-crow me because of my nationality! The remark, "That's all right, then," said in an apologetic tone, showed that.

I sat there the remainder of the time undisturbed. I thought that these prejudice-stricken people have enough sense to keep their jim-crow system to their own fellow citizens and give the courtesy due foreigners in a strange country. They are aware of the fact that the government of the country from where the foreigner comes protects its citizens wherever they go. There can be no greater insult to a country than the show of injustice and discourtesy to its citizens. This had been the cause of the resignation of a former Japanese ambassador at Washington and

would have been the cause of serious trouble between two strong governments if matters were not taken in hand and good judgment exercised.

I found myself staying in the South longer than I intended and also found myself learning a thing or two about it. I have learned that in the South a non-white foreigner who identifies himself with the colored people must suffer their lot unless he wants to assert himself; but if he asserts himself he would arouse the enmity of the colored people. There is no sitting on the fence with one leg on one side and the other leg on the other side for him; he must wholly be on either side. I have learned, too, that a non-white foreigner is not taken in by the white people as an equal. Not at all! But if he isolates himself from the colored people he is not banned from public places.

As I identified myself with American Negroes I came to suffer their lot when with them. Whenever I am with them I go where they go, with not a word to say about it. In my lone travels from one Southern city to another occasionally I go to any place I want to, with no more feeling of intruding or being out of place than if I was at home in the Philippines. I do not feel that a color line exists, and never see it when I am alone or when I am with my brother. It is only when I am in the company of colored Americans that I am aware of it, as they never make me forget that it exists. If I mention my intention of going to a certain place, they tell me it is only for whites. When on a certain occasion I expressed a desire to go to a certain university, I was told it was a white university. I did not tell them that I knew personally some countrymen of mine attending that institution.

I suppose the spirit of cosmopolitanism that prevails in Manila accounts for my and my countrymen's feelings right at home either with colored Americans or with white Americans. There are many white people in Manila and Filipinos mix with them in all walks of life, and the Filipinos being a brown people have nothing against colored Americans. Filipinos in California are just as friendly with colored people as well as with the whites. We don't see any difference in them, anyway! To us, they are all Americans!

As I have been to places that are only for whites, to places where Negroes are given accommodations beyond an imaginary line, and to places for colored people only, I have formed ideas concerning jim-crowism.

At one time when I was in the gallery of a theater with some colored American friends I could not enjoy the show. The gallery was the worst place in the house to sit. I was fully aware that white people had fine seats, for which I could pay, too. My feelings revolted at the thought that I was forced to sit in an uncomfortable place, too far to see anything well, when I had enough money to buy even the best seat in the house. It was a blow to my pride! I understand now why colored people refuse to patronize jim-crow theaters. The harm done to their self-respect is greater than the enjoyment they derive from seeing the show. After that experience I always found some excuse not to join any theater party.

When seated in a public conveyance like the bus, where the accommodation for both white and colored is the same, I ignore the color line. To me one section is as good as the other, and it will be senseless for a person to prefer one to the other. Queer as my sense of humor may seem, it strikes me funny that a low-class white thinks himself too good to sit by a colored person who, for all he knows, might be a highly cultured, educated individual graduated from a first rate school. Then, it strikes me exceedingly odd that a white woman who considers herself insulted when seated beside a colored boy, no matter how decent he looks, would allow a vulgar looking creature to sit beside her because he is white. This sense of superiority, to me, is superficial! At home, self-respecting girls would naturally get up when they find themselves seated by rowdy-looking individuals.

In the Orient the sense of superiority is inborn in certain classes of people. A Chinese of the Mandarin class would feel contaminated at the touch of a coolie's hands. In this case there is justification in the feeling of superiority. The Mandarins are of the superior class of people, educated and with a culture that dates way back. The coolie class is the masses of people, coarse, illiterate and uncultured. That is the caste system.

The caste system does not exist in the Philippines. There is no class of people from whom another class shrinks, but we do have social classes. We believe in democracy, equality in politics, trade, commerce, public places and intellectual pursuits; but we do believe, too, in social groups, each group moving within its sphere in society.

The colored people have very poor places of amusement. Even such big cities as Durham and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, containing large Negro populations which number among them some men of wealth, lack means of cultural development. Time not used for either going to work or going to church is spent mostly in card parties and dances. The movies are not really good and good shows are rare. One who longs for things artistic and cultural feels "starved" for them. Those who have not seen better things, as they were never given the chance, get to feel perfectly satisfied with noisy shows and "smut."

When I was in a white show witnessing one of the best productions of the year, I could not help feeling a pang of pity for the many people who could not see it because they were refused admittance. I came to realize that this is but one of the means white Americans use to keep down their colored brothers. To refuse American Negroes admittance at movies, theaters, public libraries, schools and universities, and thus deprive them of seeing and knowing things of the higher plane in life, would tend to keep them below the white man.

The gross injustice of it all has been too frequently bemoaned and, for all the moaning done no heed has been given. So, what is the use of moaning further for justice when justice is so long coming, as the white American is reluctant in giving it? The thing is to make him realize that his unjust policy will work like a boomerang. White or black, they are all Americans, and they are so before the eyes of the world. They have only one home, America! They both love her and are loyal to her. Against a common foe, they both defend her and shed their blood for her. They are brothers and sisters beneath the skin. Neglect of some members of a family sheltered under one roof is a bad reflection upon the whole family. Neglect of the dark portion of the citizens of America is a bad reflection upon the whole of America. The white citizen must lift his dark brother to his plane; he must come to face the fact that a home divided within itself is bound to fall!

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 12 1928

MR. HOOVER "FAVORING" THE NEGRO

Senator Cole Blease emulates the honors of Heflin when he accuses Secretary Hoover of "favoring the Negro" by abolishing racial segregation in the Census Bureau. Such segregation never existed in a general sense, it is explained; there was a small unit of colored employees "dealing exclusively with matters relating to the colored population." This was broken up because it "amounted" to segregation, which was against "the policy of the department." So Mr. Hoover has not been "favoring" colored clerks. He has merely taker pains not to disfavor them. This may, as Mr Blease says, destroy all Hooverian hopes of breaking into the solid South as a Presidential candidate. But wasn't that at best rather an iridescen' dream?

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 21 1928

FROM THE NEGRO'S POINT OF VIEW

BY CHANDLER OWEN.

HOOVER, BLEASE AND THE NEGRO.

A little while ago Neval H. Thomas, president of the Washington, D. C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protested to Secretary of Commerce Hoover against racial segregation in his departments. Quite promptly thereafter Mr. Hoover abolished such discrimination. In doing so, however, the secretary of commerce incurred the hostility and castigation of Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, whose annual bills for a federal anti-intermarriage law and a jim-crow car for the District of Columbia have already been introduced and are now resting peacefully with the judiciary committee to which they were tactfully referred.

Senator Blease declares Hoover's action in abolishing racial segregation in the department of commerce has spelled a death blow to all of his (Hoover's) hopes for breaking the "solid south."

Of course, Mr. Hoover has already figured the whole problem out and he understands that a republican candidate for the presidency has much more to gain from a "solid republican northern Negro vote" than from a "solid democratic southern white vote," when the latter is invariably cast against the G. O. P. candidate. So there is neither principle nor good politics to recommend Mr. Blease's course to Mr. Hoover.

True enough, the commerce department has seen segregation for the last four years, but that was before Mr. Hoover had become a serious contender for the presidency. And here, too, are a few very forcefully presented reasons. First, power is a greater argument than justice. I mean, it gets results frequently even against justice and right. Next, it is claimed by Blease himself and some Negroes of his state that the senator's bark is worse than his bite. He pardoned Negroes by wholesale while he was governor and boasted about it.

In other words, Cole Blease's anti-Negro demogogy is for the consumption of the unthinking poor whites who rally to put into public office the man who is pledged to "keep the Negro in his place." Nor is it going too far to venture the opinion that if the South Carolina Negroes, long in the majority, were permitted freely to cast their ballots, the fiery senator from that state would very likely be found catering to his black constituents and choosing his language with caution and tact lest he offend them or alienate their votes.

Lynching, peonage, low-grade education, poor accommodations in travel, amusement and public service would be speedily ended if Negroes were permitted to exercise an untrammeled right to vote in Dixie.

Apparently Senator Blease has caught this hint and is trying to bludgeon Mr. Hoover with the suggestion that even though he may not be elected without the Negro vote he cannot be elected unless he is first nominated, and the latter may rest with the southern white delegates.

Liggett Drug Director Draws Color Line Here

Flat refusal to employ Joseph Francis Smith, 648 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, either as counter or prescription clerk, on account of his color was made here Monday by M. Bodenbaum, white, director of employment for the Liggett Drug Company, with offices at 41 East Forty-second street.

Mr. Smith is registered with the State Pharmaceutical Department and only recently returned from Omaha, Neb., where he was employed as managing clerk with the Richardson Drug Company. He was in receipt of a letter from the Liggett director, promising him a favorable interview.

The rejected pharmacist was recommended by George F. Clayton, manager of the Daniel Drug Store, at 134th street and Seventh avenue. Mr. Clayton was employed by the Liggett concern six years when George F. Platt, white, now manager of the Chambers street store headed the employment bureau.

What Every Negro Knows

A MAN NAMED LAPIERE, writing in a magazine published by the University of North Carolina, reports the results of an unusual investigation which he made of race prejudice in England and France. Of 360 people questioned in France only nine admitted having race prejudice toward Negroes and 179 said they had none whatever. In England, of 315 people questioned, 254 said they were prejudiced and only 14 that they were not. Mr. Lapiere draws the conclusion that since the French and the English are biologically the same, there can be no inherent or natural revulsion for dark or black skinned peoples; that color prejudice is social in origin.

WITH ALL HONOR to Mr. Lapiere for his painstaking study and sensible deductions, they are rather amusing. Indeed, it is almost ludicrous to see how slowly and laboriously white people arrive at facts which every Negro has known all his life. Mr. Lapiere did not need to go to France and England; he could have gone to any playground in America and seen how eagerly white children mingle with black children before they have been taught race hate. Or he could have made an intimate study of white American adults, especially in the South, and drawn his conclusions from their actions, not their words.

Discrimination-1928

General.

ASKS CHURCH STUDY OF NEGRO EXCLU

Seminar on Race Rel
Urges Pastors to Learn V
Hotels Bar Colored Persons.

WOULD KNOW PUBLIC VIEW

Bishop McConnell Says if the Race Problem Is Hopeless the Heart Is Taken Out of Christianity.

Ae resolution calling on the New York City Federation of Churches to make a study of "discrimination against negroes in hotels and restaurants and of the public attitude back of these discriminations" was adopted yesterday at the closing session of the two-day Seminar on the Church and Race Relations at the Russell Sage Foundation. The resolution was prepared by a committee headed by the Rev. Bradford Young, assistant rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and read:

Whereas, Many members of our Christian churches in New York are disturbed over the un-Christian exclusion of or discrimination against negroes by hotels and restaurants, and, whereas they recognize this and other forms of racial discrimination as a result largely of indifference to the implications of Christian ideals, a situation is of special concern to all the churches of the city;

Be It Resolved, That this Seminar on the Church and Race Relations recommend to the New York Federation of Churches that it make a study of discrimination against negroes in hotels and restaurants and of the public attitude back of these discriminations and that it publish the results in the form of a report suitable for group study for the purposes of:

(a) Encouraging church people to use every oportunity to inflpuence these concerns in the direction of complete race equality.

(b) inviting attention to opportunities which the churches themselves may have by changes in their own practices and policies to produce attitudes more favorable to the reception of negroes freely in public places.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Church of Christ in America, delivered the closing address at the conference, declaring that if the Christian church cannot cope with what is believed to be "the apparent hopelessness" of the pegro problem, it means that "the heart is taken out of Chrisianity."

"We hear about 'group consciousness,'" he said, "and we must concede that there is power in the group. There are scientific, church, industrial and other groups. The problem is how to harmonize the thinking of the various groups. I believe in certain respects that the negro should develop his own culture, but there should be an interfertilization of cultures."

Frank C. Laubach, former missionary in the Philippines, said that 1905, when Japan defeated Russia, was the turning point in white supremacy.

Other speakers included the Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester of the Federal Council of Churches, Montgomery Gregory, negro school principal of Atlantic City; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church in Harlem, and Bruno Lasker, editor of The Inquiry, who led some of the discussions.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 29 1928

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NEGROES "SCAPE-GOATS" AGAIN!

An ocean-going liner sinks in the briny deep, carrying down more than 100 passengers (men, women and children) to a watery and untimely grave, and now maritime and federal authorities are trying to place the blame for the Vestris' disaster.

After absolving the captain and the wireless operator, both of whom went down with the ship, some of the survivors are now charging that the failure of black firemen and coal-chunkers to remain in water above their waistline in the boiler room of the ship for an indefinite period of time, and their ultimate refusal to remain at their posts, stalled the water pumps and permitted the water to literally pour into the ship's engine room.

Despite the fact that water began to rush into the lower part of the ill-fated vessel Sunday, and notwithstanding the fact that it was a dangerous and hazardous undertaking to attempt to continue the trip without outside aid, it is stated that the skipper of the ship did not flash his distress signal (S O S) until Monday morning.

If the captain of this vessel had wirelessed for succor as soon as this damage to the ship's hulk was known, it is possible that aid would have reached the ship before it sank and it is highly probable that no loss of life would have been sustained.

But, no, the captain took a desperate chance and lost, and now somebody must be made the scape-goat for his boneheaded act; and, since there were some black men from British West Indies serving as stokers and fire attendants on this ship, it is a very easy matter to place the blame of the ship's sinking upon their shoulders.

Not being satisfied with making the Negro serve as the "scapegoat" on land, it now appears as if some of our white folks are determined also to make the black man serve in this same role on sea.

While some are charging that the sulking and insubordination of these colored crewmen were largely responsible for the Vestris' destruction, many of the survivors were charitable enough to recite some deeds of valor and heroism on the part of some of the black mates on the ship.

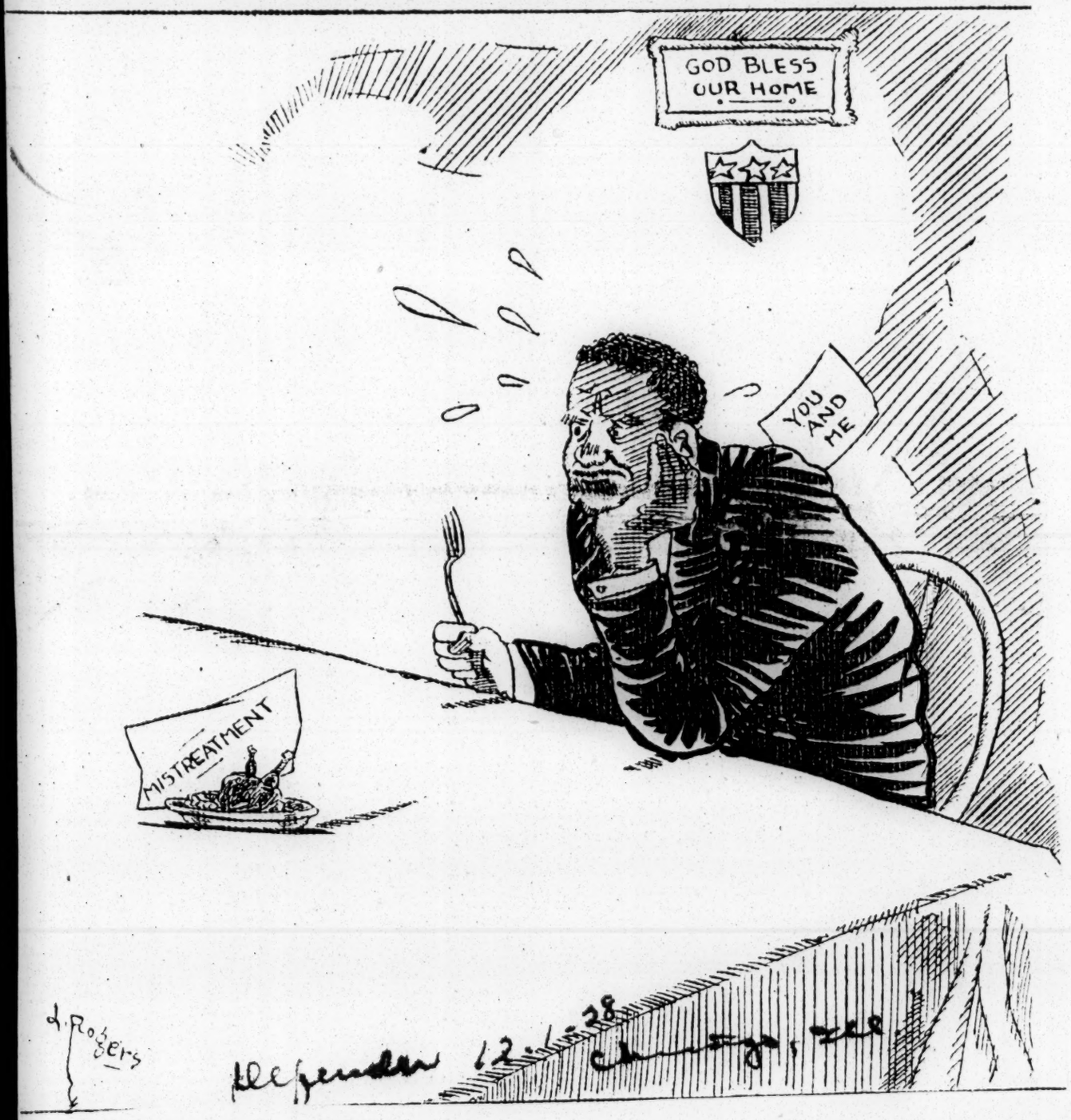
Thus the black race gets its name listed both on the debit and credit side of this maritime catastrophe, while the authorities continue to investigate the disaster with a view of fixing the guilt upon the proper person or persons, and to take steps to prevent a recurrence of this terrible sea tragedy.

U. S. NEGRO FLYER GOES TO BERLIN FOR LICENSE

(Preston News Service)

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Aug. 9, Unable to secure an air pilet's license in the United States on account of his race, Captain Henson Cuttley, an American Negro, who is now military instructor to the Liberian frontier force stationed at Monrovia, has entered the School of Aviation at Berlin, Germany.

HOW CAN WE BE THANKFUL FOR THIS?



J. Rogers

Defender 12-1-38

Discrimination - 1928

Georgia

PREJUDICED TO THE GRAVE

Meldrim is a little town in Effingham county. It bears the name of one of Georgia's foremost citizens. There resides in this little town a white family, from what they did, can be numbered above the average, full of humanitarianism and consideration. For more than twenty years a colored woman was employed by this family. She proved worthy and in turn was appreciated by her employers. She became sick and made the request that she be buried in the cemetery beside those she served so long and faithfully. The end came and the employers carried out her wish by interring the remains as requested.

A certain element in the town became abhorred because a Negro was buried in a white cemetery. They decided it would not do: there must be no contamination and admixture of races like this. They demonstrated their prejudice into the grave. A few nights afterwards some ghouls disinterred the remains, carried them more than a mile away for burial.

This is veritably carrying prejudice even beyond the grave. And yet, the Christian people of Meldrim contribute, no doubt, to send the gospel of Christ to the poor heathens in foreign lands. Could not this gospel be profitably preached nearer home?

GRADY TREATMENT REFUSED TO NEGRO, OFFICERS ASSERT

Refused admission to Grady hospital "because we have no room in the negro ward," an unidentified negro, about 35 years old, who apparently was in a serious condition, was forced to remain in a police cell Wednesday night, according to Station Lieutenant J. H. Scott.

Lieutenant Scott said the negro was brought to police station in an unconscious condition, and that he immediately notified Grady hospital. When the ambulance arrived, he said, the interne looked at the negro and stated, "We have no room at the hospital, maybe he'll come around," and left the patient unconscious and apparently in a dangerous condition at police station.

T. Jeffries, turnkey at police station, stated that the negro seemed to grow worse as the hours passed and at the hour The Constitution went to press he was still suffering from an undetermined ailment with no attention being given him, save that by sympathetic policemen.

Dublin, Ga., Press

FEB 23 1927

Removal of Negress' Body from Cemetery

Meldrim, Ga., Feb. 21.—One of the strangest mysteries in the history of Effingham county—the removal from the Meldrim cemetery of the body of the faithful Negro servant of a well-known family here under cover of darkness and its reinterment in a Negro cemetery a mile and a half away—has been the center of discussion since the happening Monday night of last week.

About a fortnight ago, Marie Gertie Underwood, Negress, died. She was 38 years of age and for 22 years had been a faithful servant in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Earl T. Mattox, Sr., a well-known family residing here. Gertie had served the family well, and was the devoted nurse of the three Mattox children when they were growing up.

She asked to be buried in the Mattox lot in the Meldrim cemetery and this request was carried out. Monday night of last week in the rain, the cemetery was visited by a number of men who deinterred the body and presumably buried it in a Negro cemetery a mile and a half away.

Grady Physician Defends Course In Case of Negro

Dr. J. W. Britton, ambulance surgeon at Grady hospital, Thursday answered charges of police that a Grady hospital physician Wednesday afternoon refused to care properly for an unconscious negro found on the police station, by stating that he did all that was possible for the man on his visit to the call, and that at the time there was no available room at the hospital for the man.

The unidentified negro, who was sent to police station on a charge of drunkenness Tuesday night and who was found unconscious in his cell Wednesday, was transferred to the negro ward of Grady Thursday morning.

Charges by Police.

In a signed statement, Station Lieutenant J. A. Scott and Turnkey T. Jeffries Wednesday charged that when the unconscious negro's condition was investigated by a doctor riding with the ambulance, and that the physician said there was no space for the negro at the hospital, although Patrolman H. R. Smith had informed them that there were several vacant beds at the hospital. The officers' statement said that "we resent this negligence very much."

Police Chief James L. Beavers Thursday said that he had taken no action in the matter as he had had no official report, but that he probably would discuss the matter later with Steve R. Johnston, superintendent of Grady hospital.

In the presence of Mr. Johnston, Dr. Britton stated Thursday: "I went to see the man and gave him a thorough examination at the station house. Police said that he had had a stroke, but he was not unconscious when I examined him because he tried to talk to me but could not because of facial paralysis.

"It was evident that his condition would clear up and that he was in no immediate danger of death. He was suffering from cerebral hemmorhage.

"The medical wards were filled up, and we had two typhoid and two pneumonia cases which we cannot treat because of lack of beds. I told the officers that the man would get along as well at the police station as he would without a bed at the hospital, and that to move him would do more harm than good.

"I told them that if the man became any worse or did not show improvement to notify the hospital at once. I also told them that I would have a man come by Thursday morning to see the negro and that we would do our best to make room for him.

Negro Taken to Hospital.

"We found an available bed this morning when some patients were discharged, and took him to the hospital. He is not in a serious condition and is improving rapidly."

Mr. Johnston said that the hospital is doing all that it can for those who are ill out of the 25,000 Atlantans who are entitled to charity treatment. "We have only 500 beds to take care of the large number of charity cases," Mr. Johnston said. "On Wednesday there were 409 patients registered here, and there were only 399 this morning. Of this number there were 221 negroes registered on Wednesday and 210 this morning. When we speak of beds we refer to all kinds from baby cribs to medical and surgical beds.

"We cannot use the few available surgical beds for medical cases, because we often get several emergency surgical cases necessitating immediate operations."

Georgia Lawyer Now On U.S. Customs Court Bench Charged With Being A Bittter Negro Hater By Atlanta Man

Dr. Brinson Cites Testimony Given Senate Committee By Judge W. J. Tilson, With Affidavits From Federal Court Officers To Show Jurist's Testimony Was Not True

Atlanta, Ga.—The recent appointment by President Calvin Coolidge of William J. Tilson of this city to be a Judge of the U. S. Customs Court at New York has stirred some of the colored citizens to resentment because of Judge Tilson's alleged attitude of hating the Negro.

Judge Tilson was sworn in on March 17 and is now sitting regularly in that Court, which holds its sessions at 641 Washington street, and which carries a salary of $10,000 per year. The tenure of office is permanent, with no constitutional age limit, and with removal possible only by impeachment by the House of Representatives after trial and conviction by a two-thirds vote of the U. S. Senate.

Specific charges as to Judge Tilson's alleged biassed attitude toward the Negro are made by E. H. Brinson of 129 McDonough street, described as a doctor and pharmacist, who declares his intention of entering suit against the Federal jurist for alleged libel contained in certain statements quoted as having been made by Judge Tilson in a hearing before transcript Judge Tilson is cited as sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary with reference to the confirmation of the appointment of L. H. Marshall for the office of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia, the hearing being held on January 19, 1926.

Transcript of Testimony.

Mr. Brinson secured a transcript of the Tilson testimony through the good offices of Senator Hiram Johnson, and in this having used language referring to Dr. Brinson which was untrue and made statements attributing criminal record to Brinson that are shown by records of the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Georgia, to be absolutely false.

The sub-committee had heard an affidavit from Brinson, relating to the Crawford appointment, and the questioner, Mr. Zumbrunn, proceeded to question Tilson, who at that time had been a practising attorney here for twenty-eight years, as follows:

"Mr. Zumbrunn: Do you know Mr. Brinson, whose affidavit was introduced just before the recess for luncheon

"Mr. Tilson: Yes, sir. He is a colored doctor and pharmacist in Atlanta. He is a sort of wild kind of Negro. I think he takes dope. He ran a drug store there, and was brought up two or three times for selling narcotics without a doctor's prescrpition. I used to defend him and take care of his the best I could. He was a kind of unhappy fellow. When he was indicted for selling morphine in his pharmacy without a doctor's prescription several times, I got Mr. Hager now United States District Attorney, who was then in my office, I asked Mr. Hager to defend him. Mr. Hager agreed to represent him when he was indicted for selling morphiie without a doctor's prescription, and he did represent him, and I went over to the Commissioner and tried to do all I could to get Brinson off. He finally agreed to plead guilty and was fined $50.

Cites Court Records.

In refutation of this direct statement by Judge Tilson, Mr. Brinson has secured statements from the chief deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court at Atlanta, certifying, under seal of his Court, that an examination of the criminal dockets of that Court from 1912 to February 3, 1926, disclosed no original case ,either indictment or criminal information, pending or disposed of, wherein E. H. Brinson was defendant.

A sworn affidavit from Charles A. Brown, a stenographer, living in the District of Columbia, attested to the correctness of the transcript of testimony, quoting Tilson's statement concerning Mr. Brinson.

Under date of December 9, 1926, Mr. Brinson also sent more than a hundred letters to Senators and Congressmen, with copies of Tilson's testimony, the clerk's statement and the shorthand reporter's affidavit, in which he tod of an alleged threat made against him by Tilson in a room at the Kimball House, Atlanta, when he, Brinson, refused to utter a false affidavit against J. L. Philip's, another white Republican, who opposed Tilson whose room is in the Ansley House had previously been raided by officers looking for contraband whiskey.

Brinson declared that his persistent refusal to accede to Tilson's demand angered the latter to the extent that "he got up and shook his fiinger at me and said, "If you do not sign it I will put you in the chain-gang.' I told him to go to it. Mr. Hager and Mr. Grier came out and said to me: 'What did he (Tilson mean. He treated you wrong.'"

Mr. Brinson pans serving papers on Judge Tilson either in New York or Washington in a suit for criminal libel.

Discrimination - 1928.

GARY SCHOOL SITUATION IS GRAVE, REPORT

—o—

Eight Colored Pupils Told to Get Out of Emerson School —Names Made Public

—o—

By Caroline Bond Day

Copyright, 1928, by the Gary American

GARY, Ind. — The spectre of another school-race fight in Gary may rear its head next Monday morning, if Superintendent of Schools W. A. Wirt persists with his plan to force eight remaining colored students at Emreson high school to go back to their colored teachers at Virginia street school.

Hardly had the school question died out and parents of school children had Wirt called together eight of the colored students at Emreson and frankly regained their composure, when Supt. told them, over their protests, that they would have to report for duty at Virginia as soon as the schools opened after the holidays.

Using Clever Approach

Using a clever approach, Supt. Wirt called the colored students into his office, two by two; and told them they would have to go back to Virginia.

"What are we going to do about our Spanish and other subjects which are not taught at Virginia?" some of them asked Mr. Wirt.

"I'll make provisions for you to have Spanish and French, too," the school head ejaculated.

But few of the students believed him. They have been made these promises all along by Mr. Wirt, whom they declare, has developed into an art the evasion of disturbing questions by promises.

Documentary Evidence

To give the people some idea of the treatment they have been accorded at Emerson school, and to register an effective protest against Mr. Wirt's proposed plan to kick them out of Emerson, all eight of the students wrote letters to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telling of their attitude toward the matter.

RUMOR BUTLER PLANS LIMIT ON RACE YOUTH

Parent Enters Protest Against Move

Indianapolis, Ind. — A persistent rumor has been in circulation recently among educational circles in this city that Butler university, located in this city, with an enrollment of more than 1,728 students, has determined to limit the enrollment of Race students to 10 applicants. This is the only educational institution in the city where youths of the Race are able to obtain collegiate training.

Lewis E. Frazier of 2002 Sugar Grove Ave., the father of a young girl attending this institution, established in 1850, has written vigorous letters of protest to Dr. Robert J. Aley, president, and Clinton U. Brown, dean of the university, and 25 letters to directors and other prominent men. "As a citizen of Indianapolis, with my daughter in your institution, I would far rather see Butler close her doors than to know that she based her success and usefulness on racial discrimination," Mr. Lewis stated.

NEED SCHOOL TO TEACH RACE AMITY

"I appeal to you with all the earnestness and force at my command to make every worthy Race youth just as welcome as any white youth. I urge you to make it your fixed policy to be just to all colors and creeds; that discrimination may not emanate as an influence from a center of Christian activity. I pray you to create an atmosphere of interracial unity and good will, that your graduates may carry to their respective home communities the genuine Christian method of adjusting interracial relations.

"The discrimination against Race students is in obedient harmony with the general tendency to manifest aversion to their peoples; to augment rather than counteract racial antipathy, and to hinder their full and best development. You know without my telling you that you are committing a grievous wrong against their group. You are attempting to deprive many youths of the only opportunity they have of obtaining a higher education. As an institution you owe your services to them just as truly as to the white youths of our community.

"It is an outstanding American principle that race, creed and color are no justifications for discrimination. You have the authority to make it the single reason, but you have no possible means of making your policy either right or just. It will be a gross injustice to the individual, if fully qualified, and an insult to 50,000 local members of the group, if a single student be rejected because of racial blood.

"The university eligibles among 50,000 Indianapolis citizens need your services. Society needs your influence, example and output as an active counteractant—not a stimulant—to the psychology of slavery.' The white man sorely needs the inspiration and the training of interracial amity and service."

TO END ALL SEGREGATION AT CONCERTS

Rev. Kittrell, Prof. Tatum Cause Change of Policy

Jim Crow seating arrangements at the Schumann-Heink recital November 11 in Memorial hall elicited a rebuke from one prominent local minister, it was revealed here last week when a copy of a letter written by the Rev. John W. Kittrell, pastor of South Side Christian church, to William R. Wirt, Gary public school superintendent, was given to a representative of THE GARY AMERICAN.

That segregation caused some indignance to be manifested by the colored school teachers here. However, some members of the audience said there was no segregation. It was not established until a few days after the concert that there had been a deliberate attempt to separate the colored people from the rest of the listeners.

The Letter

Rev. Kittrell's letter follows:

Mr. William R. Wirt, Supt.,
Gary Public Schools.

Gary, Indiana
Dear Sir:

We have just returned home from the first Civic concert of the season and I venture to say that if today's performance by the Artists and the appreciation of the audience can be used as a criterion, Gary has made a great step forward in things cultural.

I feel, however, that I must mention and at the same time protest against segregation in these concerts:

1st. Because we, the colored people, are part owners of the Memorial Hall; 2nd, it is a public building managed for public use; 3rd, it is very humiliating to my people.

Do you think that we would have willingly paid for the membership card had we known that we would be segregated? I suggest that you try to get our point of view in the matter.

I have a card now on my desk stating that the association now has 1700 adults and 250 student members. Many of these are members of my group.

Do you think Christ was right when he said, "Do not unto others what you would not have done unto you"? Perhaps you will say that you have nothing to do with the matter.

I appeal to your conscience for justice and fair play. A word from you would be highly appreciated.

(Signed) John W. Kittrell

Following the segregation at the concert, Principal H. T. Tatum of East Pulaski school conferred with Superintendent Wirt. He was informed by the superintendent that the segregation was "not the wish of the school board." Principal Tatum was further told that the jim crow action would not be permitted at any of the future concerts.

Those segregated at the recent affair are looking forward with interest to the Sousa Band program scheduled for December 3.

AUDIENCE IS DIVIDED ON PROPOSITION

Most Say Jim Crow Present; Supt. Wirt In Denial

In spite of promises to the contrary, there was some segregation in seating at the Sousa band concert Monday night in Memorial hall, although it was not as great as that at the Schumann-Heink recital November 11, say a large number of Gary colored folk who attended the event.

Those who sat in the balcony, however, say that they saw little segregation, colored members being scattered through the white audience there. At the Schumann-Heink affair, those assigned to balcony seats reported little, if any, segregation.

School Superintendent William Wirt had assured the Rev. John Kittrell and Principal H. T. Tatum of East Pulaski school that Negroes would be clustered in groups of no more than three in future concerts and that segregation was not the intention of the school board. But at the Sousa concert, it is said that in section I left, row H, 14 Negroes were seated together. This was on the main floor. In the balcony six colored people sat together in a few instances.

Supt. Wirt's Statement

"There was no obvious attempt at segregation," said Supt. Wirt when questioned. "Those who came in late to the concert were given seats that no one else had taken. That was perfectly natural. Those who had made reservations were given the seats of their choice. But these was no premeditated segregation."

Rev. Kittrell, who is one of the leaders in the fight against segregation at these civic concerts, also made a statement.

"If there was segregation Monday night, it will continue to be in evidence at the next four concerts," he said, "because we who went there were given our tickets for future events, and they are for the same seats we occupied Monday night."

He added that he sat in the balcony. At the Schumann-Heink concert, he sat on the main floor. He said it was his opinion that segregation Monday night, while present, was not so pronounced. He says that he is going to investigate reports, and see to what extent jim crow tactics were carried out.

VICTORY IS CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES

City Claims Students Can Get Same Instruction Where They Are

GARY, Ind.—The delayed decision of Judge Grant Crumpacker in the suit filed to force the re-instatement of four former Emerson high school students, is expected to be soon rendered, according to information obtained Friday.

The decision was expected many weeks ago, but Judge Crumpacker, who heard the arguments of both the plaintiffs and defendants, postponed announcing the court's conclusion in order to have time to carefully review the arguments and render a fair decision.

Both sides expressed confidence to day that they will win the decision.

Reached at his office in Indianapolis by long distance telephone, Atty. Robert L. Bailey, represtnting tht plaintiffs, declared that he was sure his side would win the decision.

Approached by a reporter in his office, Attorney William F. Hodges, representing the defendants, declared that he was perfectly confident that the school board would win.

Both sides waged a determined battle in the trial which brought forth school teachers, officials of the school board and prominent Gary citizens as witnesses.

The forces led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the plaintiffs, sought to show that the four ousted Emerson school students should be re-instated as there are no other suitable schools where they can receive instruction.

Attorney Hodges, representing the school board, on the other hand, sought to show that Virginia street school, to which the ousted students were transferred, is equipped to give the students adequate high school instruction.

The case is an aftermath of the famous school strike.

Judge Crumpacker is expected to reach a decision by the first of the week.

Leads Fight

Dr. R. M. Hedrick, prominent local minister who is leading the fight agrainst segregation at the civic concerts. He is investigating rumors of continued segregation at the Gouda band program, after being told that jim crow seating arrangements would end.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.
JUL 11 1928

GARY'S TRANSFER OF COLORED GIRL STUDENT UPHELD

Circuit Judge Grant Crumpacker at Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday refused to grant a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Gary to permit Alberta Cheeks, 16 years old, colored, to attend the Emerson high school.

The decision was based on the fact that the school board, since the case was taken to the courts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has redistricted the city and placed Alberta in the Froebel school. Judge Crumpacker, in his finding, warned the board that she must not be discriminated against at Froebel and must have the same educational facilities as all other children in the same district.

MORE GARY JIM-CROW

STATE COURT UPHOLDS REFUSAL TO LET COLORED GIRL ATTEND EMERSON HIGH SCHOOL—REASON IS THAT AFTER SUIT BY N. A. A. C. P. CITY WAS REDISTRICTED—ALL DUE TO COLORED PARENTS SEEKING SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR TEACHER' JOBS

Gary, Ind., July 11, 1928.—Circuit Judge Grant Crumpacker at Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday refused to grant a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Gary to permit Alberta Cheeks, 16 years old, colored, to attend the Emerson high school.

The decision was based on the fact that the school board, since the case was taken to the courts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has redistricted the city and placed Alberta in the Froebel school. Judge Crumpacker, in his finding, warned the board that she must not be discriminated against at Froebel and must have the same educational facilities as all other children in the same district.

Discrimination – 1928.

Iowa

DES MOINES
IOWA

ASSAILS NEGRO SEGREGATION AT AT DES MOINES U.

Chapman's Charges Denied by Officials.

Segregation of six Negro students during chapel last Monday at Des Moines university was termed an "insult" last night by Lawrence J. Chapman, 27-year-old Negro bible student.

Statements of Chapman marked the first public controversy between students and administration at the school since the fundamentalist administration took charge of the institution.

"The colored students in Des Moines university were no little surprised when they attended chapel services last Monday for divine worship and found that, instead of being seated alphabetically as usual, they were seated segregationally," Chapman said.

Officials at Des Moines university denied that Chapman and his Negro companions had been intentionally segregated. Dean Arthur E. Bennett of the liberal arts school stated that the trouble was due to the mistake of an office girl in the registrar's office.

"In the absence of Minnie Rice, university registrar, an office employe was instructed to arrange the seating for Monday chapel. She placed the Negro students together, thinking the arrangement would satisfy them. It was, of course, unintentional to segregate them. I am very sorry the trouble arose," Dean Bennett declared.

Discrimination—1928

Illinois.

Postmaster General New Denies Inefficiency In Chicago Post Office

Charge of Congressman From South Carolina That Negro Workers in Chicago Post Office Were Inefficient Declared Baseless.

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—That the charge made by Congressman Stevenson, of South Carolina, that Negro workers in the Chicago Postoffice was inefficient, was baseless and is indicated in a letter received by the Associated Negro Press from Postmaster A. C. Leuder, which was written with the sanction of Postmaster General Harry S. New.

In his letter, Mr. Leuder pointed out "there are representatives of many racial groups and nationalities in the Chicago postal service the total number of employees being between 13,000 and 14,000, and we make no distinction on the basis of race or nationality in dealing with these employees. The records give ample testimony of a general efficiency of postal employees."

The postmaster further declared that "the fact that many of the colored employees have been in the service many years would in itself testify to their efficiency and general good rating." At the time the Congressman from South Carolina made the charges, Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois, made an effective address in defense of the Negro postal employees of the Chicago postoffice and branded the charge as absolutely false.

Postal employees contend that since the efficiency records are not kept as to race or nationality and as pointed out by Mr. Leuder, that 'no distinction is made as to racial groups or nationalities," stamps as grundless and false the report of the so-called "efficiency" report of the W. B. Richard Company, upon which the charges were based.

Seek to Eliminate Negro Help From South SideSchool

According to reports a motion was adopted by the Eighth Ward Business Men's Association, calling upon the Board of Education to discharge all colored help employed by the schools of the Eighth Ward and to fill all vacancies with white workers.

The motion resulted from a discussion at the Monday meeting and luncheon of the association, at which time it was asked that the organization sanction a request that Negro help be eliminated from the Emil Hirsch Junior High School on Ingleside Avenue and 77th street. This request was then made to include all the schools of the ward and the motion passed without a dissenting vote.

Indiana Judge Withdraws Decision in School Case

Gary, Ind., July 20.—Circuit Judge Grant Crumpacker at Valparaiso withdrew his decision in upholding the Gary school board in its effort to bar Miss Alberta Cheeks from the Emmerson high school following a motion filed by Attorney Edward McKinley Bacon, representing Miss Cheeks, in which he pointed out that the alleged change in the school district by the board did not put his client in the Froebel high school district, as contended by the school officials.

With this action the Gary school situation is still undecided. Judge Crumpacker will hear the arguments of both principals on Sept. 4. Action against the school board was instituted by the N. A. A. C. P.

Douglass Hospital Head Does His Bit Against Segregation

Refuses to Allow Institution to Be Used For Negro "Med" Students For Their Maternity Training

BY FLOYD J. CALVIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12.—A few Philadelphia Negroes still resist the sweep of segregation that has almost swamped the Quaker City. They are the few who stand by Dr. Nathan Francis Mossell in his policy of keeping the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital from succumbing to the segregation influence that has already laid its hands on the Philadelphia public schools. Some years ago the University of Pennsylvania told Dr. Mossell, the founder and medical director-superintendent of the Douglass Hospital, that if he would accept the colored medical students from the university for their maternity training his institution would be financially taken care of. This he flatly refused. He said: "No part of this hospital is open to colored students where whites are refused, and no part is open to whites where colored are refused. We will not be a party to any such policy of segregation." Many colored people of Philadelphia take pride in Dr. Mossell's stand. For 35 years the institution has been operated as a general hospital, taking all types of cases. When its new nurses' home is completed, which is now under construction, it will be a 100-bed hospital. It has a staff of about 75 physicians and 14 student nurses and four registered nurses supervised by Miss Faith Mellicent Lawrence. It averages 12 operations a week—has had as high as seven in one day—and delivers about 75 babies a year.

Most of Dr. Mossell's time is given to hospital organization management and the conducting of drives for funds to maintain the institution. "We would malign the memory of the man for whom the institution is named if we compromised with segregation," he said. "It is well known," he continued, "that no Negro medical student can practice obstetrics in any school in the city, and yet some of our institutions meekly accept this situation from the university and take Negro students because the university won't permit them to practice on white women. This in spite of the fact that white women have children delivered in our hospital and in other institutions where Negro doctors wait on them. We refuse absolutely to compromise on this question."

The fight with the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia is of long standing. The university, it is charged, has sought to dictate the medical life of the city. Being the oldest medical school in the country, when the Douglass group refused to accede to its request that it take the Negro students, it is alleged to have been peeved over a "Negro" institution attempting to tell it what it would and would not do. Consequently, Douglass has suffered for its independence and its fight for a principle in various ways. At one time the university gives its reason for withholding certain recognition, that the place "isn't run right."

"Just what they mean by not being run right," says Dr. Mossell, "is not quite clear. There has certainly not been any misappropriation of funds, for our books prove that; and the hospital is given an 'A' rating by the American College of Surgeons and by the American Hospital Association. Last year our entire class ('27) of graduating nurses passed the state board at one sitting with averages from 77 to 82 per cent. This was a most unusual feat. Besides, we have the second hospital in the country founded and operated by Negroes, and the only genuine hospital operated by Negroes in Philadelphia. I mean by that our building was put up as a hospital from the first—modern, brick, fireproof. The other hospital here was a divinity school taken over and turned into a hospital. Negroes of Philadelphia can say that whatever Douglass Hospital is, they themselves made it. We have received very little outside support. The state makes a small appropriation, but other than that the $35,000 a year budget required for operation comes from the patients and public subscriptions. Our patients have been very loyal in recent months. They have done what they could to contribute to the institution's support."

Medical students can only do physical examinations and eye, ear, nose and throat work at the university. Beyond that they are not allowed to touch white women.

Douglass has at present five internes, one woman from the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, and the men come from Howard and Meharry. The officers are Bishop J. S. Caldwell, president; Dr. J. S. Lennon, vice president; James H. Williams, secretary; J. C. Beckett, treasurer; Dr. N. F. Mossell, medical director and superintendent. The board of managers is composed of Bishop W. H. Heard, Rev. C. A. Tindley, J. H. Williams, Arthur Lynch, W. L. Jackson, Jerome Baptiste, Robert Savage, Mrs. Julia S. Williams, Rev. W. F. Graham, Dr. J. S. Lennon, John T. Gibson,

Charles B. Hall, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Rev. J. C. Beckett, E. Washington Rhodes, Bishop J. A. Johnson, Rev. W. E. Jones, Dr. N. F. Mossell and J. E. McCully.

Perhaps Dr. Mossell's uncompromising stand is due to his nativity. He was born in Hamilton, Canada, 72 years ago. His people before him had bought their way out of slavery in Maryland and for generations had been free. He was educated at Lincoln (A. B. '79) (M. A. '82) and the University of Pennsylvania (M. D. '82), after which he took a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and Guy's, Queens College and St. Thomas hospitals in London, England. On June 25, 1895, he called together a group to discuss the advisability of founding a hospital in Philadelphia to be run by Negroes and in August the same year the present institution was launched. He has guided it since. It is located at 1512 Lombard street.

Speaking of his alma mater, the U. of Pa., he said: "They never gave me much encouragement there but I was one of the first best termen in a class of 140 when I graduated." Further he states: "I have no animosity toward the men who take the compromising attitude

Stands Pat

DR. N. F. MOSSELL

They have come by it honestly. It is a legacy left them by slavery and long years of servitude, against which we have to contend."

WILL PASSING OF TIME KILL JIM CROWISM?

Armistice Day Causes Much Reflection

As we stood with bowed heads on Armistic day looking toward the East with tears flowing copiously down our cheeks, we suddenly asked ourselves the question—why were we crying? Was it because we were thinking of gallant and heroic deeds performed by our boys in the past, or were we disturbed because of the uncertainty of the future?

With our eyes closed to present surroundings a mental panoramic view of past events passed before us. We saw many changes that the past 10 years have brought forth, and the most paramount of these is the steed of prejudice ridden by the "Jim Crow," running rampant in our midst. Besides running down the living, it has pawed at the resting places of the dead.

Ten years ago we bought a grave in any cemetery in the city. Since then instances have been reported where armed men have patroled proposed cemetery grounds to keep us from burying our dead in their midst. We ate at any table where our means allowed us to eat, now, in many instances, foreign proprietors instruct their waitresses to refuse us American citizens service. We entered any theater and sat where we chose to buy our seats. Now, in many show places, ushers curtly direct us "upstairs."

We were called to arms. The battle fields were stained with our blood, and the rivulets of gore from black men met those of the white, and formed one stream in one common cause. The war was won. Instead of good will and fellowship being born, a flood of prejudice gushed forth from that stream.

We feel the sting much more today than we did before the World war. The hate of the southerner has become intensified, and, although we bow our heads in unison, yet not one spark of sympathy enters his bosom for the man he is suppressing. We fought together, but in times of peace even the hems of our garments must not touch.

The spleen of hate, which should have died a natural death when we laid down our lives for one cause, has been allowed to flourish, and has been spent upon us with double fervor. We wonder if 10 years hence the people of the United States will see the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. We wonder if our children or our children's children will bow their heads as we are doing and ask themselves why they revere memories out of which nothing has been done for us. Yet wet stand with bowed heads looking toward the East with tears flowing copiously down our cheeks. We know ourselves only too well what the white man knows—that nothing but fidelity reigns in our hearts, though we are far from satisfied with conditions which prevail.

CHICAGO FINANCIERS BOYCOTT NEGRO COMMUNITIES

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27. (ANP)—Replies from 133 leading Chicago bond and mortgage concerns reveal that they will not accept mortgages signed by colored people, nor will they entertain applications from districts inhabited to any extent by colored persons, J. M. Weil, local financier, who made the survey, announced Saturday.

A letter from the H. O. Stone Bond Company, which states that the city has been so mapped that inquiries from colored communities would not be considered, is typical of the others. Equally important was one from the Stock Yards Trust and Savings Bank, which has thousands of colored depositors.

This is the exact existing condition, despite the fact that thousands of colored people do business with the institution.

HERALD-EXAMINER
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEP 22 1928

FENGER HIGH'S STRIKERS DRIFT BACK TO CLASS

Majority of 500 Who Walked Out Return; Trouble Starts as Negro Students Arrive

The strike of some 500 students the Fenger High School, 112th and Wallace sts., yesterday seemed pretty thoroughly broken late in the afternoon, with more than three-fourths of the strikers back in class and the rest expected back by Monday.

According to Thomas Crawford Hill, principal of the school, the walkout was incited by a group of neighborhood youths not attending the school. The trouble developed over the presence of several Negro pupils recently transferred from the Morgan Park High School.

Guy Bateman, recently elected "mayor" in Fengers' form of student self-government, has come out with his "cabinet" as strongly opposed to the strikers and is making every effort to bring the recalcitrant ones back to their classes.

A committee of the South End Chamber of Commerce, under Secretary Walter Roy, also met with a committee from the striking students and effected a settlement with a considerable number of the students, who expressed themselves as willing to return.

STUDENTS THREATEN STRIKE

Color Prejudice Asserts Itself When Race Pupils Invade "Lilywhite" High School.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—(By A. N. P.)—Color prejudice in northern public schools raised last fall in Gary, Ind., stalked in Chicago, Wednesday when about 150 white students of the Fenger High school here, protested and threaten to strike because several colored pupils of the Morgan Park school were transferred to the Fenger school.

First evidence of the impending strife was manifested in an outside lunch room Tuesday when several colored and white students engaged in a fight. Later in the day a sign appeared in the corridor of the Fenger school calling a meeting of all those "against colored students on the campus." When the students assembled they were ordered by Thomas C. Hill, principal, to disband.

Athough it appeared Thursday that feeling against the presence of the colored students was gaining momentum, a statement was issued from the principal's office, announcing that the proposed strike was only the threat of a "few boys" and that it was unsupported by the student body. This statement was verified by Guy Bateman, president of the student self-governing body.

Chicago Companies Now Refuse Loans

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Discrimination - 1928.

THE FENGER STRIKE

Some of the colored citizens out in Morgan Park with selfish visions of good jobs for themselves are reported to have been for some time seeking secretly to secure what is virtually a Jim Crow school system for the section of the city. The fruits of their efforts cropped out suddenly last Friday when 2,000 of the 2,200 Caucasian students at Fenger high school refused to enter the building and attend their classes in protest against the transfer of about 25 colored students, mostly girls, from Morgan Park high school to Fenger.

Firm hands, which enlisted the aid of the police to hustle the insurgents back to their classes, broke the back of the strike, but it is doubtful that the spirit of resentment against the transferred students was quelled. A Jim Crow idea, once it is given a start, is hard to kill, and is kept down only by constant and stubborn refusal to give it an ounce of encouragement. Those Morgan Park citizens who think they can have any semblance of separation in the grade schools without the same in high schools and eventually in colleges and residence districts and street cars and everything else, are sadly in the dark. If black and white cannot safely go to school together how can we logically contend that they can do anything else together?

In Gary there is a lesson. Gary had got along with separate grade schools and apparently mixed high schools for some time. Then came the strike at Emerson high. Here, however, with public opinion charged with the Jim Crow idea, the authorities were weak and compromising, the strike lasted many days, and the colored students finally had to go, victims of the whims of immature youth in their early teens. Lately, the courts have decided that these colored students can never attend Emerson unless the Caucasian students decide to let them in.

There has been some disturbing talk of authorities meeting with the striking students at Fenger and "adjusting" the situation. This may mean secret efforts at Jim Crow within the school. It is up to the citizens of Morgan Park to keep their eyes open and see that nothing tending to handicap their children in their intellectual development is countenanced. They can do this only by killing the Jim Crow idea wherever it appears.

Illinois

FIRM HANDS ROUT YOUNG INSURGENTS

All Strikers Back In Their Classes After Conference Monday; Students Stay

The students' strike at Fenger High School, 11220 South Wallace street which threatened to assume serious proportion late last week when 2,000 of the 2,200 pupils of the school refused to attend their classes in protest of the transfer to Fenger of twenty-five colored students from Morgan Park high school was ended with a complete victory for the school administration and the 25 transferred students when, following a meeting Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock the few who still persisted in the strike agreed to returned to their classes.

The 25 students mostly girls were transferred from Morgan Park to Fenger Thursday afternoon because they wanted to enter certain courses in household art which were not available at the Morgan Park school. The first disturbance occurred at a restaurant at 111th and Wallace streets when colored students resented insults hurled by white students and almost precipitated a riot.

Call Meeting

Later a sign appeared in the school corridor calling a meeting of all those "against colored students on the campus." A group of 150 students who gathered in the school yard later disbanded at the request of the principal, Thomas C. Hill. The principal, feeling that the strike talk was just a wild rumor circulated by a few boys, called a meeting of all the students for Friday with the intention of dispelling any ill feeling that may have existed.

Friday morning, however, feeling for the strike had apparently crystallized. Approximately 1,000 students gathered in the school yard about 8 o'clock and decided among themselves to strike. About 200 of these went to their classes but the others remained outside of the building to intercept later arrivals and interest their sympathy in the strike.

No Violence

No violence was reported among the strikers. Ulysses Cortes, lieutenant of hall guards stated that he drove his car directly through the mob twice with no trobule. Some 50 or 75 colored students in automobiles, trucks, and even on motorcycles rode about the vicinity, but attempted no demonstration and said they only wanted to be sure that the girls were safe.

When Principal Thomas C. Hill came out of the building to order the strikers inside it was greeted with boos while the new arrivals augmented the numbers of the insurgents. Soon the neighborhood was filled with shouting and singing students on foot and in automobiles announcing that they were on a strike by signs on the cars and verbal expressions.

Call Police

Threats of discipline having failed school authorities called the Kensington police station for aid. A detail of police under the command of Lieut. Archie Mooney responded in a patrol wagon. They had a conference with school authorities and then began driving up and down the streets jamming students into the patrol and hustling them unceremoniously back to their classes.

This summary action coupled with the advice of the more level headed members of the student body broke tre back of the strike and by Friday afternoon only 250 student were still sticking to the strike. These were being hustled into the school by police whenever any of them showed themselves within a block of the building.

Won't Budge An Inch

The speedy and effective breaking up of the strike was undoubtedly due to the refusal of Principal Hill and the school authorities to give in the slightest degree to the strikers, coupled with the activity of the real leaders of the student body in fighting against insurbordination. Principal Hill stated positively that the pupils would not be allowed to dictate the conduct of the school and promised them no concessions. The better element of the students unanimously supported the authorities and the rights of transferred students. Ulysses Cortes in his account of the trouble, said:

"Guy Bateman, newly elected mayor of the student government of Fenger strongly opposed the strike as did Joe Kramer, football player who refused to even look outside at it. The strikers got a big surprise when they saw Arnold Delvedoux, chief of police of the student government riding by my side in my car as we passed the strikers. Arnold tried to get them to return to school. Some did."

Students Will Remain

Superintendent of Schools William J. Bogan stated that the transfer of the students was perfectly regular and declared that they would remain at Fenger. Principal Hill stated on Monday that the nature and extent of the discipline which will be meted out to the striking students will be decided later. It is probable that none but the ringleaders will be punished at all.

About twenty-five colored students were at Fenger last year and about twice that number are there this year. There are three colored members on the football team this year. One of them, Emith Sturlock, according to Cortes, is a star of the team. During the strike, Sturlock was absent on account of the death of his sister.

Underneath the trouble, students disclosed, is the rivalry between the Morgan Park high school situated in Beverly Hills, and Fenger high. The Fenger students accuse the Morgan Park students of "high hatting" them.

"If they don't want colored pupils at their high-hat high school neither do we," was the burden of one argument.

RULING NIPS PLAN TO 'JIM CROW' SCHOOL

Striking Group Obeys Order to Return

Striking white students of Fenger high school, 11220 Wallace St., who walked out last Friday because of the presence of another group of 26 students, some of whom had been transferred to Fenger from the Morgan Park school, returned this week without their demands for the removal of the objectionable students being granted.

The group of 300 whites out of the total number of 2,300 students of the school, was given the ultimatum by Prof. Thomas C. Hill, principal of Fenger, and by Superintendent Bogan, of either returning to their classes or being expelled from the school. The striking students decided to return.

A conference, however, was held Monday, at which time it was decided at a meeting of business men and representatives of the board of education and representatives of the students held at the Roseland chamber of commerce, that the students re-

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

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turn and later, through a student committee, make their complaints to the school authorities.

Will Not Transfer Students

In an interview Friday with Prof. Hill, he declared the students in question at Fenger would not be transferred unless their conduct made it necessary. He admitted, however, that complaints had come to him from the dean of girls that some of the transferred students did not observe the rules of proper dancing during the social hour.

On the other hand, Prof. Hill pointed out, some of the same students are models of politeness. He declared that many whites would do well to copy the home training as shown by their clasmates.

The principal declared his attitude toward the situation was one of absolute fairness. All the white students who deserve it will be punished. Those who do not return to school of their own accord will be dealt with accordingly, he said. On the other hand, those who return voluntarily will be given consideration, Prof. Hill added.

The old students of Fenger, who were not among those recently transferred, it was explained, were popular with the student body. Emmett Spurlock, a junior and a star on the football team, was well thought of by all the students and the faculty, Prof. Hill said. No difference is made with him because of his color by his class or schoolmates. He is the most popular boy in the school, Prof. Hill said.

Expel Two Boys

While the striking students were on the rampage Friday, truant officers and Kensington police were busy preventing further trouble among the students. Asked what the primary cause of the strike was, Prof. Hill explained that one of the girl students had circulated the report that she had been insulted by one of the transferred boys. This same girl, some time ago, the principal said, had complained that one of the white boys had insulted her also. However she never reported to him the last alleged insult, Mr. Hill said. He added that if a girl is insulted by the boys too many times, then "you can read between the lines."

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

POLICE BRING COLOR LINE STRIKE AT FENGER HIGH SCHOOL TO AN END.

City policemen and truant officer telling some of the strikers they must stay in school. The pupils left because of the transfer to the school of colored students.

Kansas.

Discrimination - 1928

CUT-WORMS

—o—

Kansas is a law-abiding state, with enough initiative to change its own laws in the proper ways. Very probably it does not know that within its borders it has servants, men hired with Kansas money, who presume to say different conditions shall prevail from those set by law. Sooner or later, the matter must come to a test.

Thoughts like these are unavoidable when we read of the athletic prowess of certain Kansas boys in their high school days, and then contemplate what will happen to them when they go for higher education to Kansas university. There a mere coach, because he is so minded, will say to the Hutchinson high school boy, for instance, that he may not try for the track team, though in the high school days he is a whole track team in himself. He may not play basketball, football, baseball. He may not go in swimming. Indeed this race question has gotten clear out of all reason when an individual, as well as the state, prescribes limits beyond which certain Americans cannot go.

We wonder what kind of a man Paul Robeson would have been, had not opportunity at Rutgers back in old New England, challenged the best there was in him. A cut worm is a malign selfish engine of destruction which kills the plant, not by eating its fill, but by cutting through at the ground. Such woeful waste has its counterpart in the evil destructionists who kill off the ambition of Negro youth, as is done in Kansas schools of higher learning.

TWO TOTS MUST WALK 23 BLOCKS

Only Family in Exclusive District Sues to Enter

Children in Nearest School

TOPEKA, Kas. — On September 22, the supreme court of the state of Kansas issued an alternative write in mandamus against the board of education of the city of Topeka commanding the board to admit Blanche, Richard and Yvette Rich, Negro children, to Randolph school (white) or show cause in the supmere court room on October 15 why it had not done so. The children are those of Mrs. Maud Rich, a citizen of Topeka and a resident of the exclusive Westboro district.

William T. McKnight, 2nd and Loren Miler are attorneys for Mrs. Rich and presented the application for the writ to W. A. Johnston, chief justice, sitting in chambers. Every member of the board, six in number, was served with a copy of the writ.

The Westboro district, where Mrs. Rich and her children live, has recently been opened, restricted and included within the corporate limits of the city of Topeka. A decade ago the same territory was a cow pasture and was undesirable as a residential site. At that time colored people were settled all through the district and sent their children to a district school with white children. Now that the district school has been closed, the Negro children have been ordered to attend a colored school which is located twenty three blocks distance from their home.

"The order is an unfair and unreasonable one," said Mr. McKnight in discussing the case. "It is true that the laws of Kansas provide for separate schools for white and colored children in cities of the first class, but the various boards must provide facilities and equal opportunities to be within their prerogative. In this case that has not been done and we contend that it is a discriminatory rule and is a flagrant abuse of discretion.

"Mrs. Rich is not trying to enter her children in the Randolph school because it is white. She prefers a colored school. But she insists that she is being denied some of her rights as a citizen in being ordered to send her five and eight year old children more than two miles to school when they would be compelled to pass three white school enroute."

Discrimination- 1928

Kentucky

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IS MADE BY KENTUCKIANS

Conviction of Editors Warley & Cole To Be Appealed

Louisville, Ky. (By The A. N. P.)—Fearing that the right of free speech on the part of the colored press may be threatened if the inimical decision handed down recently by a Kentucky court in the case of Editor William Warley of the Louisville News and Editor I. Willis Cole of the Louisville Leader, a group of citizens headed by the venerable editor of the American Baptist, William H. Steward, Bishop George C. Clement of the C. M. E. Church, and Wilson Lovett, President of the Standard Bank of this city, have determined to come to the rescue.

Because they exposed what they termed as the legalized lynching of two colored men, Bard and Fleming, the editors were charged with violating an ancient statue and convicted of libel, being assessed a heavy fine.

The committee in their statement to the public say: "We believe that this decision may seriously affect Negro newspapers throughout the entire country. Colored people generally will wish to know whether their newspapers are to be restricted in their news items and expressions of opinion."

"For the purpose of carrying this case to the Supreme Court of the States and to assist in paying the fine if it is finally determined that it must be paid, a Cole-Warley Defense Funds is being organized by those whose names are attached. Other individuals will be asked to join as members of the Defense Fund Committee.

"We believe there are at least a thousand people in this country who will be willing to contribute $1 or more, if given the opportunity, to find out whether or not colored newspapers may ask that fair play and justice be given members of their race just as other persons demand that the same be given persons of their group.

"Neither of the editors has asked anybody for any assistance whatsoever; and knowing them as we do, we are mindful that they both have the stamina, the grit, the independence, and the courage to carry this fight to the last ditch unaided and alone, but we believe that it is the fight of the people. They have taken a stand in behalf of every man's rights and there are at least a thousand of us who will help bear the burden.

We request that persons who wish to contribute to the fund make check or money order payable to the Cole-Warley Defense Fund and mail them to the Warley-Cole Defense Fund Committee, Wilson Lovett, Chairman, 601 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky. Committee: Editor William H. Steward, Bishop George C Clement, and Wilson Lovett.

LAST MINUTE NEWS

LEN HALEY ARRESTED FOR "SASSING" CONSTABLE

Pays $10.00 Without Trial

News 1-21-28 Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Leonard Haley ,of the Derby Taxicab Company, and well known citizen, was arrested Tuesday by two constables.

According to information given The News, the constables approached Mr. Haley and demanded to know where his license was. He replied he had his license in his pocket but had not put the tags on his car, because he had not had the opportunity to put them on properly. Finding he had his license, one of the constables continued to talk, and Mr. Haley continued to answer. Finally the constable said: I'll arrest you anyhow." "What for?" asked Mr. Haley. "For sassing," said the constable. "How can one grown man 'sass' another?" asked Mr. Haley. "I'll show you," said the constable, "I charge you with breach of the peace." "I can't stop you," said Mr. Haley. "You are damn right," said the constable, and they took Mr. Haley with them.

The Brown Brothers, architects and builders, made two trips to the jail to get Len out on bond, but failed to find him slated. Finally, Mr. Thoben, white, of the Orient Furnishing Co., 10th near Chestnut Street, went up and succeeded in getting Len by paying ten dollars.

NThe question arises: What was the ten dollars for? Mr. Haley had not been tried by Magistrate or Judge, and the ten dollars was not a bond, a sthe case ended there, so why the ten dollars?

Discrimination-1928

Louisiana.

'Social Reasons' Given As Cause of Barrier to Girl Scouts of New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23 —(A. N. P.)—The State Organization of the Girl Scouts has denied membership to colored girls in this city and elsewhere in the state, giving as a general excuse "social reasons."

Discrimination-1928

Maine

PORTLAND, ME.

APR 25 1928

Negro Segregation Deplorable, Says Friends Church Speaker

That the negro has made rapid strides in the world of business, as well as spiritually, educationally, and financially, was most graphically told by Miss Crystal Bird, addressing a large gathering, at the Friends Church last evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Friends' Service Committee of Philadelphia. Miss Bird reviewed the progress made by the colored race since the close of the Civil War and believed that the help of the interested white people is largely responsible for the betterment.

Being a college graduate and a teacher, who through travel and experience is able to relate accurately the racial conditions of this country, she tells how the colored and white people can come to a better understanding.

"Segregation is to be deplored, Miss Bird remarked, and will be a thing of the past as soon as both colored and white people open their hearts to the truth, that color is only a matter of skin, and that soul is more vital."

"Little by little the races are beginning to understand, and in time the colored person will be able to find the same quality of employment as the white, and will when he comes from college, be given on equal chance with his white classmate," said the speaker.

Some of the things enumerated in the line of progress made by the negro, was the large insurance business carried on by negroes in Durham, Alabama. Banks are located in many parts of the country, one bank in New York having a woman president, Maggie Walker, who is the only colored woman to hold a position of this kind in this Country.

Real estate is another industry in which the colored man has become efficient. That the negroes of this country are owners of 700,000 homes was also brought out.

"The negro has proved many things, among them that he can be educated, that he has a fine moral sense, that he has well developed financial abilities and that his initiative is as strong as is that of the white race," said Miss Bird.

That the negro wishes to be understood and to understand, and that through understanding, inter-racial problems will disappear, was the message left by Miss Bird in closing.

A question period followed, man interesting matters finding expression. At the supper which preceded the lecture, the members of the African Methodist Church were guests, the following being in attendance: Moses Green, Mrs. Minerva Fubler, Joseph Fisher, Mrs. Eva Verra, Mrs. Helen Franklin, Miss Evelyn Hill, Miss Vivian McLean, William Stewart, Miss Hattie Watson, Mrs. Rhoada Lawrence, the Reverend and Mrs. Horace Brown.

Discrimination 1928. Maryland.

City's 'Nation' Dinner Most Memorable In Series-Villard

Villard Commends Local Committee—"Nation" Founded To Make Way Easy For Freedom Of Those Who Are A Priceless Part Of Our Population.

The Baltimore dinner had given him the real kick of the series, Oswald Garrison Villard declared at the climax of the local "Nation" dinner at the home of Miss Elizabeth Gilman, where 147 guests joined in paying tribute to the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, one of America's foremost editors and champions of human rights.

In a jocular, yet serious vein, Mr. Villard declared that the peace and harmony in the other dinners given in his honor had a fitting climax in the experiences of the local committee. In paying a tribute to Miss Elizabeth Gilman and members of the committee, he recalled that her father was one of the original backers of the "Nation".

Breack Shackles

The Nation, he said, and the old "Liberator", which preceded it, came into existence for the express purpose of taking the shackles off colored slaves and of helping these people who had been in bondage for 250 years find a proper place in the country.

It had always been the determination of its founders to devote a part of their space to unpopular causes. The present dinner, because of the difficulty the committee had in finding a place to hold it, had given him another "glorious chance" to stand up for the principles of human brotherhood.

That the "Nation" and the spirit it fostered may live to fight on, Mr. Villard expressed his hope that these series of dinners would bring behind it a growing group of subscribers and supporters.

Judge Frank Presides

In an opening statement presenting Judge Eli Frank as master of ceremonies, Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, of Madison Square Temple, stated that "because he belived in God, he believed in the brotherhood of man". Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic editor of the Nation, born, he says, in Tennessee, but often called a "northerner" in the South and a "southerner" in the North, called Eugene O'Neill America's greatest dramatist.

Quotes Cullen

Arthur Garfield Haves, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and one of the attorneys in the Sweet case in Detroit, referred to the difficulties the committee had had in getting a place to hold the dinner as a darn good chance to stand up for a square deal."

Mr. Hayes uoted Countee Cullen's poem, "Baltimore", and attributed as slavish "fear" on the part of men and women to break through outworn customs and assert themselves according to their own consciences.

He also severely arraigned the government for its aggressive intervention in smaller countries, declaring that "because I am an American I should rejoice if Sandino should get the best of the marines".

Mencken's Letter

In a letter expressing his regret that he could not be present on account of a minor operation, referred to jocularly by the toastmaster as an operation which would naturally "increase his airspace", Henry L Mencken said, "Don't have any fear; the Ku Klux Klan may heave a possum or a couple of Bibles in at the window, but it will do no worse."

The dinner ended peacefully after the committee had spent a hectic week finding a place where white and colored guests could eat together.

According to Miss Elizabeth Gilman, practically every hotel and public dining room in the city had an opportunity to register its policy on this matter.

The dinner was first arranged at the Southern Hotel, service was withdrawn when the committee faced, told them that colored guests would have to be included.

At first, colored guests were advised that some difficulty might arise if they tried to attend the dinner, but Villard when informed of the ban on colored subscribers, flatly refused to attend if they were barred.

Ceiling Caved In

It was then transferred to the Arundel Hall, but fortunately permission was later refused here also. On Monday of this week the ceiling in this building caved in probably fatally wounding three and seriously wounding three others.

Effort to get the Friends' Meeting House on Charles street, met with a refusal on the ground that the meeting was neither religious nor civic and could not be held there.

Permission was given and withdrawn at the Frends Meeting House, at Park avenue and Laurens street.

It was then transferred to the home of Miss Gilman.

In a letter to Miss Gilman, Norman Thomas, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy,

(Continued on Page Five.)

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

characterized her efforts in behalf of the dinner as "a great service for racial fair play not alone in Baltimore, but throughout the country."

Those of the group who attended the dinner were Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul General Carl J. Murphy, President of the AFRO-AMERICAN CO.; Dr. C. E. Stewart, John W. Haywood, Dr. A. J. Mitchell and William N. Jones, managing editor of the AFRO.

THE VILLARD DINNER.

The long series of misadventures attending the dinner to Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the *Nation*, is really not the fault of anyone. If some group of Mr. Villard's friends had arranged a dinner for him, it would have been presumptuous on his part to have insisted that Negroes should be invited. But, as we understand the facts, the dinner was not to have been one simply of Mr. Villard's friends; it was a dinner of subscribers to the *Nation*. Naturally, in view of Mr. Villard's well-known views on racial discrimination, he could not condone the color line in such a dinner.

Nor can fault be found, we believe, with the committee which undertook to arrange the dinner. It is easy enough to say that, knowing the firmly established convictions and practices of this community with respect to social contacts between the two races, and knowing also Mr. Villard's views, the dinner never should have been undertaken. But the fact probably is that no one, either on the committee or off it, gave an instant's thought to the possibility of the color question being raised until after Mr. Villard had been invited.

It would have been better had not a very small group of Negroes elected to force the issue. It placed in an embarrassing position a group of generous men and women, who were compelled to choose between recalling an invitation to a man whom they honored and running counter to the custom of their own community, a custom which, we have no doubt, they individually uphold. Also, it placed in an embarrassing position a very much larger number of respectable and useful Negroes, who perfectly understand and do not object to the social distinctions which prevail in Baltimore, but naturally do not enjoy the emphasis placed on these distinctions in the last few days.

Now that the affair is behind us, the sooner it is forgot the better it will be for all. The relations here between the races are excellent. The whites encourage the progress of the Negroes in trades, and they treat fairly those who have entered the professions. They respect the Negroes' political rights. There is constantly increasing attention to education of the Negroes, as there is to social and physical welfare. In nothing has Baltimore been more spontaneously open-handed in many months than the joint effort of the whites and Negroes to provide funds for the Provident Hospital—to be conducted for Negroes.

The line is drawn sharply only against social contacts, and that line is as satisfactory to the great majority of Negroes as it is inflexible for the overwhelming majority of whites.

JIM'S MOVE—AND HE MOVES!

According to Mr. Essary, when the Hon. James E. Watson got the word that Secretary Hoover had entered Indiana he was surprised and shocked. He lit out from the coal hearing that he has been conducting. And he bolted for his house to grab toothbrush and pajamas. He was on his way to the places where the Hoosiers vote. But, also according to Mr. Essary, the Hoover people, when they started to take stock in Indiana, found nine out of ten citizens for their man.

And that raises an interesting question. If Jim, when he comes face to face with the Hoosiers, finds that nine out of ten of them are for Hoover, will he have time to bother with such pretty contraptions as pajamas, or strength to devote to toting them around? It is his move and he "sure has moved," but must he not reduce weight and impedimenta? Besides, does he really need pajamas? Can he not find in every Indiana fence-corner a knight-shirt that cost one of his good friends $10?

Villard Erases Color Line For Baltimore Dinner In His Honor

(*Special to The New York Age*)

Baltimore, Md.—Friday, March 9, a dinner will be given here in honor of Oswald Garrison Villard's tenth anniversary as editor of The Nation and there will be absolutely no color line drawn for the event.

Plans were badly complicated when it developed that the Southern Hotel, a which place the celebration was to take place in honor of the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, noted abolitionist, and vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had served notice that Negroes would not be admitted or served.

When Villard learned that the Southern Hotel had objected to serving colored, he wired the committee in charge of the affair that he would not attend the dinner if colored persons were excluded. The fashionable Arundel Club was thus engaged for the dinner with the understanding that no color line would be drawn.

Among the speakers at the banquet will be besides Villard, Arthur Garefield Hayes of the American Civil Liberties Union; Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic critic and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore.

Villard's Rebuke

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD'S rebuke to Southern race prejudice last week was to be expected. The people of Baltimore were to give a dinner celebrating Mr. Villard's tenth year as editor of The Nation. They chose the Southern Hotel, which promptly gave notice that no Negroes would be admitted. Mr. Villard then told the committee that he would not attend the dinner if Negroes were excluded. The committee decided to hold the dinner at the Arundel Club and admit Negroes.

IT MAY BE WELL to reinform the public as to just who Oswald Garrison Villard is. Both sides of his parentage were liberal. His father, Henry Villard, left Alsace to seek liberty in America. His mother's father was William Lloyd Garrison, the great Abolitionist, whose name should be canonized by Negroes. William Lloyd Garrison was thrown into jail in that same Baltimore because he agitated against slavery and proclaimed that Negroes were white men's equals. His grandson for years was owner and editor of The Evening Post and a staunch defender of the Negro. He is now editor of The Nation, the leading liberal journal of this country. He is also vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Villard's attitude toward the Baltimore dinner is in full accord with his ancestry and his own record. Like his illustrious grandfather, he stands four-square, undaunted by the winds of prejudice and unseduced by the wiles of Southern hospitality.

DR. WHEATLEY REFUSES TO BE JIM CROWED

University Hospital Tries To Make Physican Use Cellar Entrance

WAS CALLING FOR PATIENT AT TIME

Superintendent Lomax Said To be Unpopular With Hospital Staff

Superintendent Lomax of the University of Maryland Hospital attempted to jimcrow Dr. Edward J. Wheatley, 1234 Druid Hill avenue, this week when Dr. Wheatley went to the hospital to get a patient.

On entering the hospital with his sister, Mrs. Estella Carr, Dr. Wheatley was told by a switchboard girl that he would have to go thru some subterranian passage to get to a floor above.

Asked To Use Cellar

Dr. Wheatley refused to and went up the main stairway. After reaching the ward the Superintendent told him colored people were to use the jimcrow passage in order to reach the wards. He said this was a rule of the hospital.

Later Dr. Wheatley told the superintendent that the policy of the hospital was "the most damnable he had ever heard of."

Lomax Unpopular

It is understood that the Dr. Lomax is very unpopular with the nurses and hospital employees for his czarlike attitude and many expressed themselves with being in accord with the "calling down" he was given by Dr. Wheatley.

The patient Dr. Wheatley was calling for was Mrs. Rebecca Jones Jordan, who met with an accident while motoring from Atlanta to Baltimore.

Struck On Road

Mrs. Jordan was motoring alone when she was struck by a car driven by a white man at Jessup, Md. on May 13. She was taken to the hospital by Edward Dennis, 1912 Sterling street. Mrs. Jordan is a graduate of Howard University and has taught at Tuskegee and Lane College. While in Baltimore Mrs. Jones is the guest of Mrs. Estella Carr, 1917 McCulloh street.

HOPKINS DENY JIMCROW AT HOMEWOOD

Mr. W. D. Hoffman, Chairman of the South Atlantic Championship Association told the HERALD at 2 o'clock today that Homewood Athletic Field would be barred to colored contestants, against the wishes of his committee. The entire blame is placed on Hopkins officials.

Altho Johns Hopkins athletic officials denied the story that was published in the HERALD last week that the South Atlantic Championships would not be held at Homewood field owing to colored competition the Hopkins officers admitted that the field might be used on the date the Championships are to held for a lacrosse game.

The chairman of the association called a meeting Wednesday night and all efforts to reach him Thursday morning failed. Mr. Hoffman said he did not approve of the jimcrow and efforts had been made to take the meet to Washington.

Entry blanks are already out for the meet at Homewood altho Hopkins will be forced to allow colored boys to compete on June 9 or the meet will have to be held where they are not barred.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

MAY 7 1928

Countians Protest Plan To Erect Negro School

Against Proposal To Put Structure On Property Near Old Court And Old Church Roads.

Residents of Baltimore county in the vicinity of Roslyn and the intersection of Old Court and Old Church roads are organizing to protest the erection by the Baltimore County School Commissioners of a colored school on the property of Mrs. Lillian Smith, Old Church road.

John H. Ward, an auctioneer, who is said to be leading the protestants, last night admitted that an "indignation meeting" had been held. He said the group preferred working privately for the present.

The congregation of Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. W. Stanley Jones is pastor, is said to be aligned with the Protestants.

THAT JIM CROW BATHING BEACH

Now is the time for the colored people of this city to make it known that their wishes must be and shall be respected in matters which affect their group. Despite our protests and the various racial discrimination put into law here in the capital of the nation—which has just celebarted its one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of independence, based upon its stand for the equality of all men—a separate bathing beach has been installed and is to be opened.

Congress authorized the establishment of the beaches, but failed to make an appropriation to put them in action, hence the law should wait upon the action of another Congress.

So anxious are those who wish to enact segregation into law, to open the beach, that they have organized and secured private funds to carry out their aim. Such procedure will operate to saddle expense upon the people of the District. The expense is not authorized by law. It might be made a large amount. Similar action might operate to bankrupt the District in some later project for which this beach would be cited as precedent.

In opposing the beach, or in refusing to use it when opened, we are not only preventing the segregation forced upon us, but we shall be preventing the subtle method of inaugurating a movement and creating expense for the taxpayers of the District, not authorized by law.

It is painful to see the grandson of General U. S. Grant, who opened every opportunity under the federal government to Negroes of merit prior to 1876, lending the power of his office at this day to creating a caste and class distinction based upon color, and that in Washington, the capital of the Union which his distinguished grandfather did so much to preserve with the aid of Negro troops.

THOUGHTS OF THE FOUNDER

February 12, 1916.

Billy Sunday is coming to conduct an evangelist campaign in Baltimore. I wrote him requesting that no special arrangements be made for colored people, and that they be accepted in his meeting like other Christians.

He replied today that he always felt the people to reap a rich harvest. I look forward to local committees capable of handling the situations." All of this means jim crow of which I have tions. He suggested special evangelistic services never and am not now in favor. among colored people with their own evangelists and that the whites appropriate $500 to $1,000 to help the colored people defray their expenses.

He says:

"Mrs. Sunday, other members of my party and I have gone to colored churches and con-

Villard's Rebuke

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD'S rebuke to Southern race prejudice last week was to be expected. The people of Baltimore were to give a dinner celebrating Mr. Villard's tenth year as editor of The Nation. They chose the Southern Hotel, which promptly gave notice that no Negroes would be admitted. Mr. Villard then told the committee that he would not attend the dinner if Negroes were excluded. The committee decided to hold the dinner at the Arundel Club and admit Negroes.

IT MAY BE WELL to reinform the public as to just who Oswald Garrison Villard is. Both sides of his parentage were liberal. His father, Henry Villard, left Alsace to seek liberty in America. His mother's father was William Lloyd Garrison, the great Abolitionist, whose name should be canonized by Negroes. William Lloyd Garrison was thrown into jail in that same Baltimore because he agitated against slavery and proclaimed that Negroes were white men's equals. His grandson for years was owner and editor of The Evening Post and a staunch defender of the Negro. He is now editor of The Nation, the leading liberal journal of this country. He is also vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Villard's attitude toward the Baltimore dinner is in full accord with his ancestry and his own record. Like his illustrious grandfather, he stands four-square, undaunted by the winds of prejudice and unseduced by the wiles of Southern hospitality.

DR. WHEATLEY REFUSES TO BE JIM CROWED

University Hospital Tries To Make Physican Use Cellar Entrance

WAS CALLING FOR PATIENT AT TIME

Superintendent Lomax Said To be Unpopular With Hospital Staff

Superintendent Lomax of the University of Maryland Hospital attempted to jimcrow Dr. Edward J. Wheatley, 1234 Druid Hill avenue, this week when Dr. Wheatley went to the hospital to get a patient.

On entering the hospital with his sister, Mrs. Estella Carr, Dr. Wheatley was told by a switchboard girl that he would have to go thru some subterranian passage to get to a floor above.

Asked To Use Cellar

Dr. Wheatley refused to and went up the main stairway. After reaching the ward the Superintendent told him colored people were to use the jimcrow passage in order to reach the wards. He said this was a rule of the hospital.

Later Dr. Wheatley told the superintendent that the policy of the hospital was "the most damnable he had ever heard of."

Lomax Unpopular

It is understood that the Dr. Lomax is very unpopular with the nurses and hospital employees for his czarlike attitude and many expressed themselves with being in accord with the "calling down" he was given by Dr. Wheatley.

The patient Dr. Wheatley was calling for was Mrs. Rebecca Jones Jordan, who met with an accident while motoring from Atlanta to Baltimore.

Struck On Road

Mrs. Jordan was motoring alone when she was struck by a car driven by a white man at Jessup, Md. on May 13. She was taken to the hospital by Edward Dennis, 1912 Sterling street. Mrs. Jordan is a graduate of Howard University and has taught at Tuskegee and Lane College. While in Baltimore Mrs. Jones is the guest of Mrs. Estella Carr, 1917 McCulloh street.

HOPKINS DENY JIMCROW AT HOMEWOOD

Mr. W. D. Hoffman, Chairman of the South Atlantic Championship Association told the HERALD at 2 o'clock today that Homewood Athletic Field would be barred to colored contestants, against the wishes of his committee. The entire blame is placed on Hopkins officials.

Altho Johns Hopkins athletic officials denied the story that was published in the HERALD last week that the South Atlantic Championships would not be held at Homewood field owing to colored competition the Hopkins officers admitted that the field might be used on the date the Championships are to held for a lacrosse game.

The chairman of the association called a meeting Wednesday night and all efforts to reach him Thursday morning failed. Mr. Hoffman said he did not approve of the jimcrow and efforts had been made to take the meet to Washington.

Entry blanks are already out for the meet at Homewood altho Hopkins will be forced to allow colored boys to compete on June 9 or the meet will have to be held where they are not barred.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

MAY 7 1928

Countians Protest Plan To Erect Negro School

Against Proposal To Put Structure On Property Near Old Court And Old Church Roads.

Residents of Baltimore county in the vicinity of Roslyn and the intersection of Old Court and Old Church roads are organizing to protest the erection by the Baltimore County School Commissioners of a colored school on the property of Mrs. Lillian Smith, Old Church road.

John H. Ward, an auctioneer, who is said to be leading the protestants, last night admitted that an "indignation meeting" had been held. He said the group preferred working privately for the present.

The congregation of Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. W. Stanley Jones is pastor, is said to be aligned with the Protestants.

THAT JIM CROW BATHING BEACH

Now is the time for the colored people of this city to make it known that their wishes must be and shall be respected in matters which affect their group. Despite our protests and the various racial discrimination put into law here in the capital of the nation—which has just celebarted its one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of independence, based upon its stand for the equality of all men—a separate bathing beach has been installed and is to be opened.

Congress authorized the establishment of the beaches, but failed to make an appropriation to put them in action, hence the law should wait upon the action of another Congress.

So anxious are those who wish to enact segregation into law, to open the beach, that they have organized and secured private funds to carry out their aim. Such procedure will operate to saddle expense upon the people of the District. The expense is not authorized by law. It might be made a large amount. Similar action might operate to bankrupt the District in some later project for which this beach would be cited as precedent.

In opposing the beach, or in refusing to use it when opened, we are not only preventing the segregation forced upon us, but we shall be preventing the subtle method of inaugurating a movement and ceating expense for the taxpayers of the District, not authorized by law.

It is painful to see the grandson of General U. S. Grant, who opened every opportunity under the federal government to Negroes of merit prior to 1876, lending the power of his office at this day to creating a caste and class distinction based upon color, and that in Washington, the capital of the Union which his distinguished grandfather did so much to preserve with the aid of Negro troops.

THOUGHTS OF THE FOUNDER

February 12, 1916.

Billy Sunday is coming to conduct an evangelist campaign in Baltimore. I wrote him requesting that no special arrangements be made for colored people and that they be accepted in almost invariably have adopted the his meeting like other Christians.

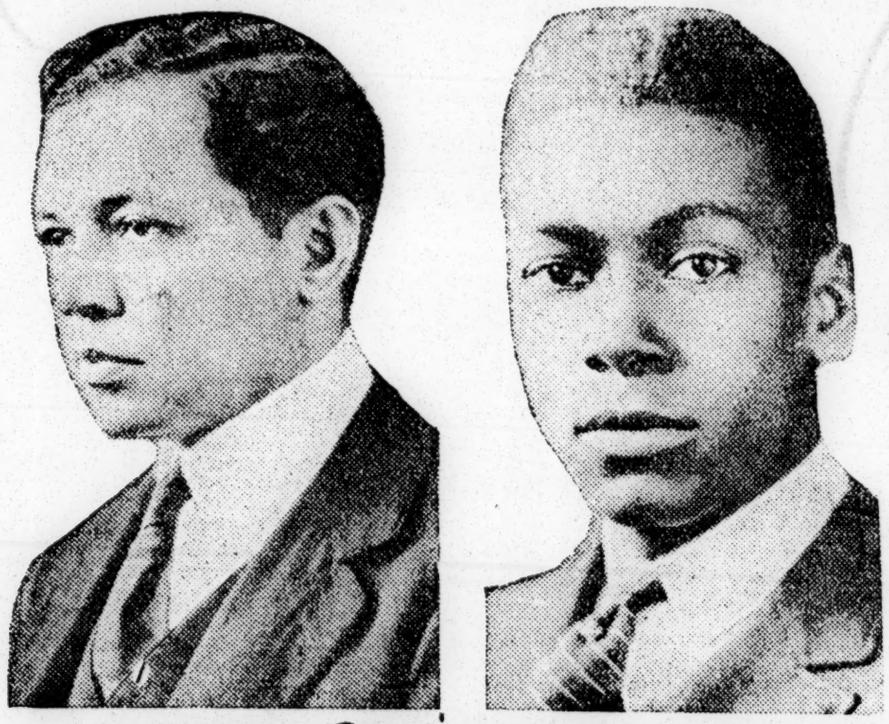
He replied today that he always felt the people to reap a rich harvest. I local committees capable of handling the situations." All of this means jim crow of which I have among colored people with their own evangelists never and am not now in favor. and that the whites appropriate $500 to $1,000 to help the colored people defray their expenses. He says:

"Mrs. Sunday, other members of my party and I have gone to colored churches and con-

Discrimination-1928.

Maryland.

Emerson Hotel Sought to Bar Them



Left, Professor Daniel H. Smith, right Asso. Professor Antoine Green, insulted by hotel employees at the Pharmacy Association meeting at the Emerson Hotel Monday. They are professors in the College of Pharmacy at Howard University in Washington. Scurlock Photo.

Villard's 'Grand-dad' Imprisoned Here For Race Equality Theory

Commenting on Oswald Garrison Villard's stand on the "Nation" Dinner, Warner T. McGuinn, attorney and City Councilman, recalled today how Mr. Villard's grandfather once published a paper in Baltimore and was jailed for his championship of human rights.

"Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard is a direct lineal descendant of William Lloyd Garrison, the liberator, and so far as I have been able to observe, Mr. Villard has adhered to and advocated the principles enunciated and strongly proclaimed by his grandfather, William Lloyd Garrison.

"It will be recalled that in 1820, William Lloyd Garrison published in this city a paper called "The Genius of Universal Emancipation". In this periodical he advocated the immediate abolition of slavery and condemned the colonization of the Negroes in Africa.

"In 1830, Garrison's denunciation of the taking of a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to New Orleans as 'domestic piracy' led to his indictment in the courts of Baltimore for libel. He was tried, convicted and fined; and being unable to discharge his fine, was imprisoned, until the generous act of a New York merchant released him.

"His firm conviction of the abolition of slavery may be gleaned from a Fourth of July address in 1842. In that address he said.

"'I present myself as the advocate of my enslaved countrymen at a time when their claims cannot be shuffled out of sight. If I am asked to prove their title to liberty, my answer is that the Fourth of July is not to be wasted in establishing self-evident truths.

"'In the name of God, who has made us of one blood and in whose image we are created, I demand the immediate emancipation of those who are pining in slavery on the American soil, whether they are fattening for the shambles in Maryland and Virginia or are wasting as with a pestilant disease on the cotton and sugar plantations of Alabama and Louisiana.

"'I assert their perfect equality with ourselves, AS A PART OF THE HUMAN RACE AND THEIR INALIENABLE RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.'

"Keeping in view the whole life of Mr. Villard, himself as well as his illustrious background, I am unable to see how, under any circumstances, he could be a party to a jim crow celebration tendered him in Baltimore."

EMERSON HOTEL INSULTS TWO HOWARD PROFS.

Embarrassed Delegates To Pharmacy Asso. Saved By White Colleagues (Mon.)

DOORMAN REPEATS THE INSULT TUESDAY

Professers Keep Hats On And Decline To Attend Annual Banquet

Two Howard University Professors were insulted by employees of the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore and Calvert streets Monday.

Dr. Daniel H. Smith, professor of Pharmacognosy and Dr. Antoine Green, Associate Professor of the Theory of Pharmacy, at Howard Medical School were here to attend the joint session of the Colleges of Pharmacy, affiliated with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

The meeting was attended by college professors and members of State Boards of Pharmacy, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and D. C. Sessions were held in a club room on the second floor of the hotel.

Halted By Walker

Professor Smith and his colleague were halted in the lobby Monday, before the opening session, by an employee who said his name was Wm. H. Walker, who told them that colored people were not permitted in the hotel.

Other delegates and officers of the convention, who knew the Howard professors, rescued them from further embarrassment and led them to the convention headquarters.

Doorkeeper Busy

Tuesday morning, the two professors were halted again by a doorman who insisted that they remove their hats in the hotel lobby. They declined, and again they were rescued from further insult by a hotel clerk, who had evidently been instructed concerning them.

Delegates Apologize

Members of the convention apologized for the rudeness of the hotel, the professors told the AFRO. Despite urgings, however, they declined to attend the convention's annual banquet, Monday night. Two insults, they said, are enough. No such treatment, they said was accorded them at hotels in other cities.

Discussions

The convention discussed what subjects should be added to the course of study in colleges of pharmacy. Examination questions in pharmacy submitted by the various state boards were also discussed.

Speakers included pharmacy professors from Columbia, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Brooklyn Colleges of Pharmacy; Washington U. and the University of Pittsburgh.

VILLARD BLOCKS COLOR LINE AT NATION DINNER

Magazine Editor Refuses To Attend If Race Subscribers Are Barred

LOCAL COMMITTEE HAS HECTIC EXPERIENCE

Shut Out From Hotels They Stand By Wish Of Nation's Editor

Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor of "The Nation," blocked the color line at the local dinner in his honor here this week when he informed the committee that he would not attend if race subscribers were barred.

Mr. Villard's statement to the local committee followed a telegram sent

him by the AFRO-AMERICAN, that a Baltimore subscriber to the magazine had been informed that "difficulties might arise if he attended the dinner", which was scheduled to be held at the Southern Hotel, this Friday evening.

Hotels Frightened

Immediately the committee made efforts to secure accomodations at the Rennert, the New Howard and other hotels, but found it, it was said, a unified decision on the part of all managements to refuse if colored subscribers were to be included. They finally succeeded Tuesday, in securing the Arundell hall, belonging to the Arundell Club, 2 W. Eager street.

When this change in arrangements was wired Mr. Villard, Miss Elizabeth Gillman, a member of the local committee, received the following telegram from him:

"Thank you with all my heart. Delighted. Shall be there."

Gets Cold Feet

The next development came late Tuesday. Mrs. Sam'l L. McLanahan, Arundell president, withdrew permission to hold the dinner there because it had been announced at the "Club" instead of at the "hall".

Members of the committee explained that the use of the word "club" instead of "hall" was merely an error, but in a letter, the Arundell Club president informed the committee that it would have to withdraw consent to use the hall.

Will Hold Dinner

Members of the committee stated Wednesday morning, that arrangements for the dinner were going forward and that Mr. Villard's wish that there be no discrimination on account of color, would be respected.

Miss Gillman told the AFRO-AMERICAN that whatever else happens the dinner would be held and that colored subscribers would be accommodated.

In a letter sent out to subscribers, Tuesday, it was announced that tickets sold for the Southern Hotel would be good at the Arundell hall.

The Letter

"The Committee", the letter said, "has consented to transfer the dinner from the Southern to the Arundell Hall in deference to Mr. Villard's strong feeling in the matter of race discrimination. Mr. Villard declines to attend a dinner from which his colored subscribers are excluded. The Committee do not know whether any of the coolred subscribers to the Nation will wish to take advantage of this change in meeting place but we are now prepared to accommodate them if they desire to come. We feel that, since the dinner is being given in honor of Mr. Villard, his wishes in this matter must be respected.

Tickets already sold for the Southern Hotel will, of course, be good for the Arundel Hall but, if any of the guests wish to withdraw from the dinner on account of the change in place or for any other reason, their money will be refunded immediately upon application."

Ten Years

The Baltimore dinner is one of a series being held throughout the country to honor Mr. Villard, on the tenth anniversary of his editorship of the "Nation". — Six race persons attended the D. C. "Nation" dinner. No color line is drawn in Philadelphia, New York or Boston.

Mr. Villard, who is a vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a grandson of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison.

Those on the local committee are: Rabbi Lazaron, chairman; Mrs. R. A. Spaeth, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Gillman, Arthur D. Hungerford and W. W. Norman.

COLOR LINE IS DRAWN HERE AT 'NATION' DINNER

Baltimore Committee Promises "Difficulties" At Southern Hotel

"POOR FOOD OTHER PLACES"—MRS. SPAETH

Washington Committee Wires Afro, Dinner, There Welcomes All

The Baltimore "Nation" Dinner scheduled for the Southern Hotel March 9th has drawn the color line.

Invitations were sent out three weeks ago to readers of the New York "Nation", inviting them to attend the dinner in honor of Oswald Jamison Villard, for ten years its editor.

Similar dinners are to be staged next week also in Washington, Rochester, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Color Line "Difficulties"

In Baltimore, Wednesday, Mrs. R. A. Spaeth, 307 Edgevale Road, Roland Park, secretary of the local committee, sent out the following notice:

"I have been asked to tell you that the Anniversary Nation Dinner in honor of Mr. Villard will be held at the Southern Hotel.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out the difficulties that might arise if you attempted to attend the dinner. Please believe that the policy of the Southern Hotel is not that of the Nation and that we regret very much being unable to take advantage of your kind willingness to cooperate with us in this celebration."

No Decent Dinner

Asked why the committee selected the Southern Hotel, knowing its "small town" policy, Mrs. Spaeth said, "It was the only place in town where a decent dinner could be gotten for the price of $2.50.

Welcome In D. C.

Miss Dorothy Detzer, head of the Washington Nation Committee, wired the AFRO, Wednesday—"Colored readers of the Nation will be welcome here." The dinner is to be staged at the Washington Hotel, March 1, with Senator Norris, presiding. The Speakers include: Zona Gale, Heywood Brown and Mr. Villard. Tickets are $3.00.

$1 Dinner In Rochester

For the Rochester, N. Y. dinner, which will be held at Temple Brith Kodesh, tickets will be but $1.00. For Philadelphia, the Bellevue-Stratford will charge $2.50. For the Boston "Nation" dinner at the University Club, tickets will also be $2.50. New York's "Nation" dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel, will charge $3.50.

Villard Grandson Of Abolitionist

Oswald Jamison Villard, editor of the "Nation", is the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist. In his own right, Mr. Villard is a humanitarian, a foremost thinker and writer. He is a vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At the Baltimore meeting will speak Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney, who gave his services to the N. A. A. C. P., with Clarence Darrow, in defending Henry Sweet, in the famous "Sweet Murder Case" in Detroit.

Southern Is Silent

P. Egan, manager of the Southern Hotel, declined to tell the AFRO his reasons for drawing the color line. He said the entire matter was in Mrs. Spaeth's hands.

Attitude of this hotel recalls the fact that the Emerson Hotel barred Countee Cullen, when the poet appeared in the lobby to address the City Club.

The New Howard Hotel has no color line policy. If a dining room is engaged by any group, it invites whom it pleases.

Crowded In Philly

Sophia H. Dullis, in Philadelphia, wired the AFRO, Wednesday:

"Dinner likely to be very crowded. Room for not more than three Baltimore subscribers."

MISS GILMAN GIVES HOME FOR BANQUET

Change Necessitated As Villard Group Is Refused Use Of Friends Hall.

DINNER TO BE TONIGHT

Ticket Sale Limited After "Color Line" Causes Latest Arrangement.

A fifth announcement by the committee arranging the dinner planned for tonight in honor of Oswald Garrison Villard's tenth anniversary as editor of *The Nation*, states that it will be held at 513 Park avenue, the home of Miss Elisabeth Gilman, a member of the committee on arrangements. Previous announcements placed it at the Southern Hotel, the Arundell Club, Arundell Hall, the Park Avenue Dining Room of the Friends Meeting House, Park avenue and Laurens street.

The latest, and the committee hopes the final change in plans was made necessary yesterday when the agreement made late Wednesday night by Dr. O. Edward Janney, a minister of the meeting house, was cancelled. Differing explanations were forthcoming regarding the cancellation, but none of them referred to the "color line." Both white persons and Negroes expect to attend the dinner.

Says Committee Objected.

Dr. Janney said that the action was taken as the result of objection from the Friends School committee and from patrons of the school and did not reflect the opinion of the majority of the property committee. No reasons for their objections were stated by the two protesting groups, he said.

"Every member of the property committee in town was consulted by me before I gave permission for the use of the dining room and the only opposition came from Charles Blackburn, one of its members," Dr. Janney declared. He denied an implied assertion attributed to Mr. Blackburn that he had not dealt frankly with the members of the committee, described by Mr. Blackburn as almost unanimously opposed to the use of the hall for the dinner. He declared that he discussed the entire situation with the committeemen before recording their approval.

Anonymous Letter Received.

An anonymous communication was received by THE SUN yesterday stating that "there will be no Villard dinner at the Park avenue meeting house on account of the opposition of the most influential sustaining membership."

An unexpected demand for tickets to the dinner reached Mrs. Reynold A. Spaeth, secretary to the committee on arrangements, yesterday. Because of the decision to hold the gathering at Miss Gilman's home, it has been found necessary to limit the issuance of reservations not already paid for to subscribers to *The Nation*.

"When asked today where I was dining tomorrow night, I explained that I planned to be with a number of friends who are also friends of *The Nation* and that I would dine wherever they dined," Mrs. Spaeth said.

"That seems to express the sentiments of the subscribers to the dinner, practically all of whom say that they will be present, wherever it may be held."

Canceled By Hotel.

Cancellation of the dinner arrangement, by the Southern Hotel was made as a result of the policy of the hotel to refuse to serve Negroes. A similar policy was announced by a number of the leading hotels.

The Arundell Club was the next place announced. This was done through error. The announcement should have read "Arundell Hall," which is under club auspices, the mistake causing the club to cancel the arrangement.

Mr. Villard requested that there be no discrimination between subscribers to the *Nation* on account of race. In order to carry out his wishes in the matter the committee on arrangements has worked early and late for the last three days and has acquired what is described by Miss Gilman as a "compendium of information concerning Baltimore eating places, religious customs and racial prejudices."

Discrimination - 1928

Maryland.

HERALD BREAKS COLOR LINE AT HOMEWOOD FIELD

Hopkins Officials Lower Jimcrow Bar At South Atlantic Meet

STARTED FIGHT ON SATURDAY MAY 19

Other Papers Follow Suit And Take Up Lead Next Week

The HERALD scored another victory against race prejudice Saturday when officials at Johns Hopkins withdrew the color line at the South Atlantic Championships which were held at Homewood Field.

Altho no race boys entered the meet the officials of the Olympic tryouts said Wednesday that colored boys would be allowed to compete The entry blank sent in by J. A. Baldwin, quarter miler of Hampton Institute, was approved. Baldwin did not show up for his event.

Herald Takes Up Fight

Several Baltimore boys refused to send in their entries when they learned that the color line would be drawn.

The attention of the public was first called to the color line at the meet when the HERALD published an article on May 19 stating that race athletes would be barred from the track by Homewood officials. It was also stated the the A. A. U. did not draw the line in their meets as was demonstrated at Atlanta. last year when the meet was moved from the southern city when De Hart Hubbard was not permitted to compete. The HERALD got in communication with A. A. U. officers in New York who promised a sweeping investigation.

Others Follow Lead

The same week the Baltimore Evening Sun carried an article stating that Homewood officials denied the jimcrow. Another Baltimore weekly paper took up the fight the following week.

The following is a paraghaph from a letter sent the A, A, U. by Charles L. Ornstein, Secretary of the South Atlantic Association:

Blames Hopkins

Our track and field committee had completed all arrangements for the conduct of the championships at Johns Hopkins University, They had extended the invitations to all clubs, colleges and universities (colored included). Had we drawn the color line we would not have sent them the invitations, Word then came to the authorities at Johns Hopkins University that they be barred from coming on the field, Our committee is making every effort with the Johns Hopkins people to permit the colored boys to compete. It is too late for us to obtain any other place, otherwise we would do so, and then again there is none available.

Threatens To Move Meet

The South Atlantic Association places the whole blame of the jimcrow directly on the Hopkins officials. Again the HERALD wrote the A. A. U. stating the latest developments. It was proposed that the meet be transferred to another city where colored boys might be allowed to compete.

Henry Iddins, assistant to the treasurer at Hopkins, then notified the Association that colored boys would be permitted to enter.

WHITE STORE ADMITS JIM CROW POLICIES

Stewart and Company Insult Attorney Josiah Henry and Mother.

Wiping away any trace of doubt as to their attitude toward the treatment of race customers in their store, Stewart & Company, white, Lexington street department store, in a letter to Josiah F. Henry, local attorney, made it plain that they intend to continue a Jim-Crow policy now in force.

Invited Him To Buy

Correspondence on this matter was occasioned when Mr. Henry, in company with his mother, went to the white store (with which he had a charge account) and made a purchase of several dresses. Three days prior to visiting Stewart's he had received a letter inviting him to make a greater use of his account.

Refused Try-On

When the dresses had been selected Mr. Henry's mother asked to try them on, only to be told by the saleswoman that this would be impossible due to certain repairs being made to the building, although at the same time, and in the same vicinity, white customers were trying on dresses. Sensing the entire situation the local attorney and his mother left the store without making any purchases.

The policy of the store was made even more specific, when M. C. Harris, credit manager, answered a letter written by Mr. Henry in which the latter asked a specific statement on whether or not discrimination on account of color "is now or hereafter to be the policy of your store."

The following paragraphs from the manager's reply, gives the policy of the store:

Say Whites Complain

"As practically our entire business comes from customers who are white, it is but natural that we should cater to trade of that class and endeavor to employ sales people who have had experience with and are most successful in handling such customers. Under these conditions, discrimination against colored trade will probably result. This probability is increased too, for the reason that there are frequent complaints on the part of white customers who may be in the apparel departments and who come in contact with individuals who are colored, either in fitting rooms or examining merchandise.

Practice To Continue

"While without prejudices in the matter, under the circumstances we are not in position to assure you that such cases as you complain of, will not occur again."

Race Built Store

The practice of discriminating against race patrons in downtown stores has been one that has become increasingly acute each year, most of the stores practicing it being those that have grown to their present position largely through the patronage of race patrons.

NEGRO BUYING POWER

During the past few weeks there have been numerous disagreeable rumors of discrimination against colored buyers and in some cases discourteous treatment in certain stores in the downtown section.

It has been charged that these stores have discontinued charge accounts to colored patrons, not because these patrons were bad or slow pay but because they are colored. It is also charged that "try on" privileges are refused and colored buyers are made to feel that their trade is not wanted.

There are more than 110,000 Negroes in Baltimore of whom at least sixty-five per cent are wage earners, earning an average of $1,000,000 a week. About 12,000 are heads of families paying rents of about $100,000 a week, leaving about $900,000 for necessities and amusement.

White amusement houses shut out Negro patrons almost entirely; moving pictures absolutely and legitimate houses exclude them except from their galleries where the most rigid jim crow regulations are enforced giving Negro patrons the poorest seats in the jim crow galleries. Very little money is therefore spent by Negroes upon white show houses.

Negro housing is fairly satisfactory and the money spent for housing and amusements are spent through channels which are, in large part, helpful to the race and at least measurably satisfactory.

The money spent in the downtown stores where discrimination is practiced and affronts offered is the money spent which produces irritation and unhappiness and that state of affairs should not exist.

The buying power of the colored people amounting to a million dollars a week should be able to exercise itself without meeting rebuff, insult or embarassment.

If there are business houses in Baltimore which would suffer loss by extending to colored patrons courtesies, privileges and accommodations necessary to the trade there should be no hesitancy on the part of the managers of such stores to notify such would be patrons that theirpatronage is not wanted.

And colored buyers, when they are advised, expressly or by discourtesy or the management or withdrawal or refusal of necessary privileges or accommodations that their patronage is not wanted, should withdraw it and bestow it upon those houses which welcome and appreciate their trade.

There should be no hysterics on the part of men and women as to the steps they should take in regard to their business matters.

It is the high duty of the Negro now as never before to stop and take stock of his buying power and use it for his own benefit.

There are business houses which seek and heartily welcome the colored trade and to these house should be thrown every dollar of colored patronage it is possible to direct to them.

Meanwhile the highest duty the Negro owes to himself is to develop his own business and to that he should devote his earnest thought and labor.

Cities rich and powerful exist in every portion of this country with less than 100,00 population. Why can't a hundred thousand Negroes in Baltimore build themselves into a rich and powerful factor in this city's growth and development?

Mass your buying power for your own advancement.

Discrimination- 1928

Massachusetts,

A SANE ANALYSIS OF COLOR SEGREGATION

BY CYRIL FITZGERALD BUTLER

Guardian, Boston, Mass, Jan. 18, 1928

It has become quite the custom here of late for Colored people to advocate segregation in Boston. Not content with a reasonable statement of their case those persons who want it are much disposed to indulge in all sorts of wild, illogical methods of reasoning. For example, the usual argument, now hackneyed, advanced in all seriousness, goes something like this: Already we have segregation in Boston in the shape of newspapers, fraternities and churches, therefore let us have it in hospitals, Y.M.C.A.'s, theatres, street-cars, government establishments and everywhere else. Another argument frequently submitted, and, too, in all seriousness urges that because the Jews have separate institutions of their own, we, too, should have like places for ourselves. In this theme I shall endeavor to meet these contentions.

In the word segregation as such, contrary to popular imagination, there is nothing magic; nor, is there, on the other hand, anything tragic. In the realm of ideas everything is relatve. Fact is, there is no fixed and immutable formula for specific phenomena. Truth itself is relative, subject as it is to shades of understanding, shades of expression, and shades of evolvement. Perfection in our world is unattainable; and doomed are we to sad disappointment if we expect otherwise. In a world where exist fixed ideas of human appraisal on the basis of race and color, there is, there must be, there will ever be, in some form, everywhere, this so-called segregation. Broad-mindedness and sound judgment strike a happy medium here, as zealously avoiding one extreme as the other.

Churches Semi-Private, Also Fraternities

Churches and fraternities are not public but semi-private institutions. A church not unlike a secret society is a body of individuals bound together by cult or creed, by moral, ethical, spiritual or aesthetic forces. In the formation of these associations is included, in very truth, as a necessary element, the very idea of exclusion—an exclusion based, not on race, but on the presence or absence of those beliefs, or qualities, or fancies, or pursuits, common to thir members whether inside or outside a given race group; individuals not sharing these elements being necessarily excluded, in theory at least, from such fraternity or church.

It is obvious, therefore, that in the character of these institutions nothing is really public, the open door in the case of the church to the contrary notwithstanding. Hence the fact that the individual as such has no right at law with respect to privileges in churches and fraternities which he may enforce. Here law acknowledges what reason evokes distinguishing between the semi-private institution, on the one hand and on the other, the institution essentially public, like the hospital, the theatre, and the school from whose very character the individual derives undisputed inalienable rights.

Same As To Race Papers

As to the newspaper, any common idea, objective, interest or fad, may, and in fact does, form the basis for thousands of publications in this country and abroad. Here again is something which likewise proves that this thing called segregation is relative, and may be faultless, as in the case of the newspaper, the fraternity and the church; or evil, as in the case of the hospital, the street-car and the school.

As To The Jews

To quote examples of Jewish activities as justification for extensive, ntensive, Negro segregation is an argument which may be inswered in but a sentence: THE JEW IS WEALTHY, AND THE JEW IS WHITE. The Jew is powerful economically, and, besides, even were he not. he, being white, would have nothing whatsoever to fear in segregation. Did anyone hear of the Jew excluded from theatres. barber shops, restaurants, or ordinary hotels or other public places. Is there a government or a people anywhere who dare thrust upon him compulsory separate schools, compulsory sections in public conveyances, or like discriminations? Whenever ostracisms like these become the customary lot of the Jew, as with the Negro, or, inversely, when the Negro is as free from discrimination as is the Jew, then, and then only will emulation of the Jew in his voluntary habits be for the Negro, constructive policy.

Oppose It When Public

In a word, we tolerate segregation in private and semi-private institutions; but oppose it in those institutions which, in every sense, are distinctly public. In this view of the situation in Boston we have on our side, custom, tradition, principle and law; and at the same time are marshalled as against our opponents in solemn array these unconquerable forces blended together in solid alliance.

POST
BOSTON, MASS.

FEB 8 1928

A PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

The well-meaning citizens who, with the best of intentions, sponsored the movement for a new hospital where colored doctors could take their patients and colored internes and nurses receive training, are doubtless chagrined at the antagonism manifested toward the project by many of our colored citizens.

Yet this antagonism is understandable and justifiable. There is no complaint about the treatment colored patients receive at our hospitals. It is to the credit of our doctors that race prejudice is rare where they are concerned. Since there is no discrimination apparent at hospitals it is not necessary to establish a hospital for colored patients.

It may be true that colored doctors, medical students and nurses find obstacles in their way which hinder their progress. But they are entitled to equal treatment. If they do not receive it, though duly qualified for it, the city authorities should see that they get it.

The answer of the sponsors for the new hospital is that the whole business is a practical matter. And the practical way out of a difficulty which exists is to provide a hospital where colored doctors, students and nurses will be sure to receive the opportunities they need.

This is a practical way, no doubt. But it will not help the colored race to achieve a fuller measure of equality. A colored hospital will serve as an excellent excuse for denying applicants for training admission to the large hospitals. They will find it hard to escape the question, "Why don't you go to your own hospital?"

Would it be wise to establish schools for colored children on the ground that colored girls find it hard to gain positions as teachers? Such a suggestion would be repelled at once by our colored citizens.

The principle involved is important. Admitting that discrimination exists, the way out is not through compromise, even though compromise might be temporarily of great benefit to some colored doctors, students and nurses. In the end, the colored race would be farther away from a decent measure of justice than before.

Race prejudice is plain snobbishness and that dies hard. There is probably little optimism among the leaders of the colored race here that things will be much different in this generation. They must fight for the generations to come, yielding none of their hard won rights, hoping that fairness and justice will some day be triumphant.

With that spirit in their hearts, how could they accept the measure of segregation involved in the hospital project, admitting that those who propose it do so with entire friendliness?

POST
BOSTON, MASS.

MAR 8 1928

DENIES COLOR LINE IS DRAWN

City Hospital Open to All Races and Creeds

The National Equal Rights League and Race Congress of America has received a positive denial from the trustees of the Boston City Hospital that it drew the color line on colored nurses and internes, as charged against all hospitals in Massachusetts by the campaign fund committee for the new Plymouth hospital for colored nurses and internes and gives as reason for establishing that colored hospital. The letter reads:

"Boston City Hospital.
"Boston, March 5, 1928.

"Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, secretary of committee, Boston Branch, National Equal Rights League, 9 Cornhill, Boston.

"Dear Madam—In reply to your letter of Feb. 1, I would say that every department of the Boston City Hospital, including all its facilities, is open to all persons, irrespective of race, creed or color. I am glad to say that no policy of exclusion exists in this institution. Fitness is our only standard.

"Very truly yours,
"JOS. F. MANNING,
"President, Board of Trustees."

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.

FEB 8 1928

PETITION TO PRESIDENT

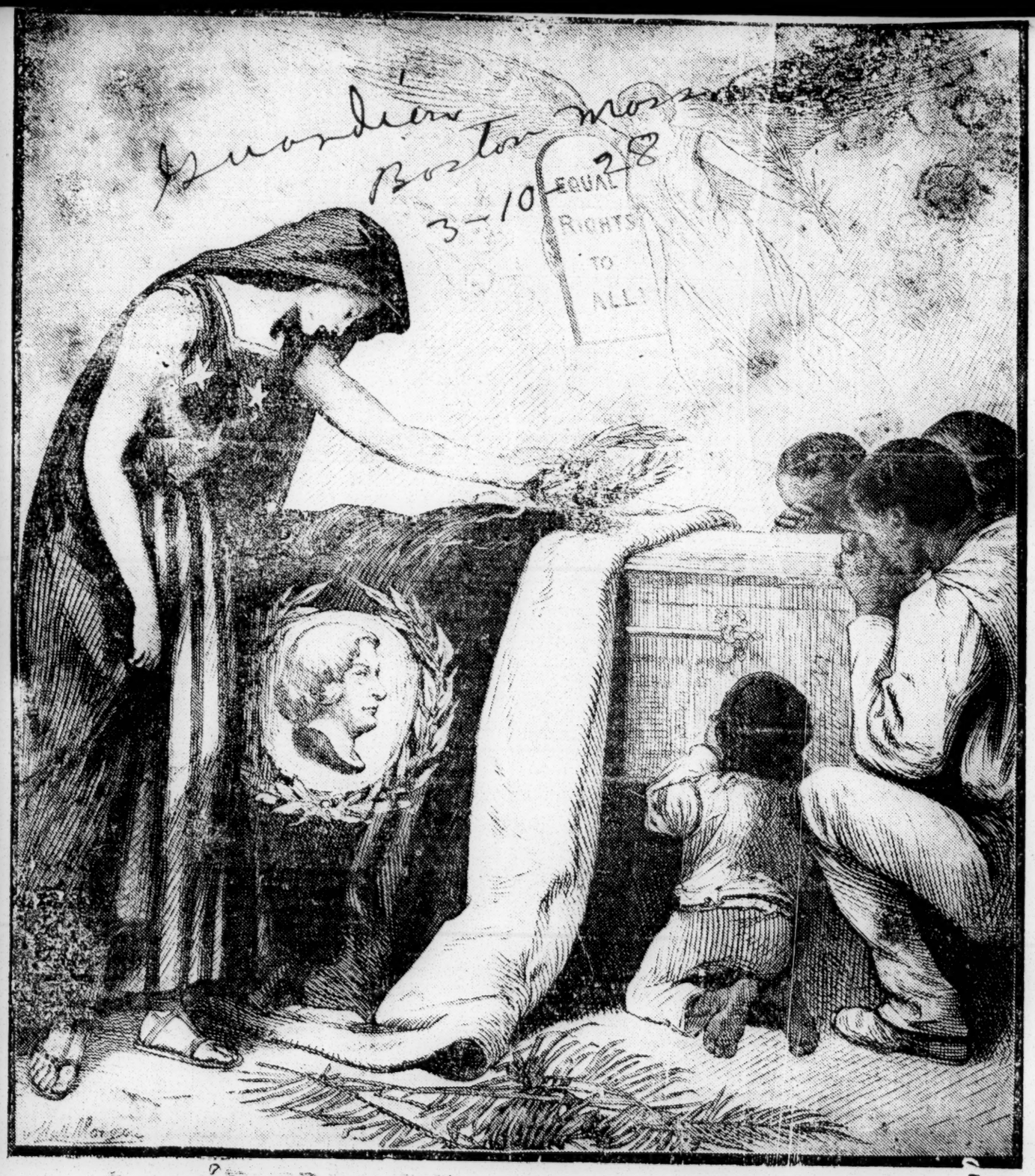
Colored People Plead Against Segregation

Fourth of July is this year observed as "Independence and Human Equality Day," by the colored people of the country through the presentation at the Summer White House, Superior, Wis. of a petition bearing signatures from 26 States to President Coolidge to abolish all segregation of colored employees of the federal government by executive order.

The petitions were issued by the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress of America for the United colored committee of race and rights bodies, and sent to Superior Monday from league headquarters at 9 Cornhill. The widespread extent of signatures is indicated by the sending by air mail yesterday of petitions from Massachusetts, California, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and New York.

The petition asks destruction of this governmental example and encouragement of general civil and industrial segregation. It was issued June 17th in honor of Peter Salem and other colored soldiers at Bunker Hill and in the Revolution, who made the Declaration and the Nation possible.

The accompanying statement of the organizations names departments at Washington where colored clerks are, "assigned, classified, herded together at work and in accessory facilities," declaring segregation of only one race, "abnormal," it says. "As to all other elements it applies only to the diseased, defective, criminal, thereby putting colored citizens in this classification, or positively subjecting them to the race prejudice of all others, which is plain denial of equality of rights, and insult, stigma, injury by the government itself.



"THERE IS NO EQUALITY IN SEPARATION"—CHARLES SUMNER

When Sumner Died—Fighting the South in Senate on whether Separate Provision was Equality of Rights —Martyr to Anti-Segregation Colored Race Sincerely Mourned and were true to his challenge to South. In Sumner's Home City, 50 years after Some Colored Bostonians are Deserting his fight for us against South. Let Colored Boston come together to stop betrayal of our great Champion's Memory. Stop introducing an "especially for Colored," or "for Benefit of Colored" Compromise Here.

POST
BOSTON, MASS.

JUL

Race Prejudice Growing?

Addressing the Northfield Interdenominational Home Mission Conference, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, described as international negress leader and a founder of the Palmer Institute of North Carolina, is quoted as declaring that the "increasing demands for segregation prove that the prejudice against Neroes is growing in the North." Continuing, she said:

> The Emancipation Proclamation did not free the Negro woman. It has taken fifty years to remove the stigma attached to the relations she sustained in that system. Notwithstanding her culture and training, the average white woman still thinks of the Negro woman in terms of domestic service and assigns to her a place of inferiority in society.

Whether or not there really is a growing demand for race segregation in the North, Mrs. Brown ought to be in a position to judge better than most of us. Still, the opposite had been assumed. Perhaps it makes a difference as to how far back one goes to make comparisons; certainly into what sections. Other than that, it would seem safe to assume that there is no more prejudice today; but if there arises a "demand for segregation" it comes chiefly from the rapidly increasing number of Negroes in the North. When the number in proportion to the population was infinitesimal, it would have been silly to make a point of such prejudice as might exist. Agitation on the part of the Ku Klux Klan has quite probably had the unfortunate effect of arousing old notions.

As for the present day position of the Negro woman, one wonders if it differs materially from that of the man of the same race. Traditions die hard of whatever sort. The fact that nearly the whole of the black race in this country was held in slavery for two centuries alone has deterred many whites from bringing themselves to accept the emergence of the Negroes from ignorance and servility as a natural proceeding; just as it has deterred many Negroes from attempting to ascend the social ladder. Unfortunately the tradition has operated in both ways. It would seem that Mrs. Brown might well feel gratified over the status attained by many thousands of her race, rather than be impatient for swifter progress. There are some things that time alone can accomplish.

Again, assuming Mrs. Brown to be correct in her statement of conditions in the North, she and others of her race may gain not a little consolation from the fact they are not the only victims of racial prejudice. In the other cases it is most often taken for granted and more or less as inevitable. Many Americans whose ancestors came to this country a century or more ago—or even less—regard immigrants who speak another tongue with considerable aversion; and this is particularly true where such foreigners sit down en masse instead of attempting to mix with the bulk of the population. In most cases such voluntary segregation lasts for but a generation. It soon becomes difficult to distinguish the children of the immigrants from the native population and intermarriages follow.

But we have instances where for religious or other reasons the voluntary segregation persists and the prejudice continues in greater or less intensity. In nearly all lands and in all nations the foreigner is regarded as a barbarian, in the modern as well as in the ancient meaning of the word. The bars have always been let down soonest to those capable of acquiring easily the customs and manners and general personal aspect of the natives. Such races as are most strongly marked physically have always found it most difficult to surmount the local prejudice.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 10 1928

FINDS COLOR BAR GROWING

Mrs. C. H. Brown, Negro Leader, Addresses Mission Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 9.—The increasing demands for segregation prove that the prejudice against negroes is growing in the North, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, international negress leader and a founder of the Palmer Institute of North Carolina, declared in her address before the Northfield Woman's Interdenominational Home Mission Conference here tonight.

"The Emancipation Proclamation did not free the negro woman," Mrs. Brown stated. "It has taken fifty years to remove the stigma attached to the relations she sustained in that system. Notwithstanding her culture and training, the average white woman still thinks of the negro woman in terms of domestic service and assigns to her a place of inferiority in society."

Concluding her address, Mrs. Brown stated the home of the negro woman in America was safe in the hands of the white race in the South.

Discrimination - 1928

Michigan

Detroit Attorney 'Calls' Hand Of Discrimination In Civil Service 'Exam'

11/17/28

Notice Of Exams Designating "White," "Colored" Declared Illegal; Makes Protest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The Detroit Legal News, the official newspaper of the City of Detroit, in its issue of October 16, 1928, carried a notice that the Civil Service Commission of the City would hold an examination for Playleader (white) and a separate one for Playleader (colored) on October 29, 1928. Francis M. Dent, an attorney, wrote the Civil Service Commission and Mayor Lodge, expressing his opinion that such examinations are illegal—and registering his emphatic protest against the institution of official racial discrimination in Detroit and Michigan.

The Civil Service Commission of Detroit wrote Mr. Dent that it had made such classifications (white and colored) upon the request of the commissioner of recreation; that the commissioner made his request upon the urging of Dr. J. W. Ames and Mr. Wheeler, both of whom are colored. The opinion of the corporation counsel's office was sought as to the legality of this request. That office advised the Civil Service Commission that such a classification is legal, and subsequently the examinations were held.

A small group of Negro citizens of this community after discussing the matter thoroughly, agreed that first the public should be informed of the matter through the press. Meanwhile, several lawyers are studying the entire affair with the idea of beginning any legal proceedings thought advisable.

Discrimination - 1928

Minnesota.

GETS $100 DAMAGES AGAINST WHITE CASTLE HAMBURGER HOUSE FOR DISCRIMINATION

—o—

Saint Paul, Minnesota. (ANP)

IT IS FELT that a death blow has been dealt discrimination against Negroes in Minnesota now that Atty. C. J. Smith has won his second case within a year against the White Castle system of eating houses corporation. The latest case was conducted in the interest of Dean C. Turner who was awarded a verdict of $100 damages in the court of Judge J. Boerner. Prior to this a waiter for the corporation was forced to pay a $100 fine for discriminatory practices. Both cases were prosecuted under the civil rights law of the state.

Discrimination - 1928

Mississippi.

Kosciusko, Miss., Star-Herald
Thursday, September 27, 1928

That Segregation Order

A subscriber writes to ask for a statement of the facts concerning Mr. Hoover's order abolishing segregation and compelling white women to work side by side with negro men in his department at Washington.

Here they are—facts that cannot be contradicted or explained away.

When William J. Harris, now a member of the United States Senate from Georgia, was Director of the Census during the first administration of President Woodrow Wilson, he found white and negro workers occupying desks alongside each other and using the same rest rooms in the building. He promptly issued a segregation order.

This rule remained in force throughout the terms of Woodrow Wilson, and the first seven and a half years of the Harding administration—a period of more than fifteen years.

If the rule was illegal nobody found it out, and no complaint was made until the Republican primary campaign in Ohio several months ago in which Mr. Hoover was bitterly opposed by Senator Willis.

During this campaign Finley Wilson, President of the negro Elks of the United States, and a leader of negro Republicans in the Harlem belt of New York, went to Mr. Hoover and told him that the segregation order in the Census Bureau was hurting him in Ohio.

Within a few hours after Wilson's visit an order abolishing segregation went into effect, and negroes and whites are now working together, using the same rest rooms, and often negro men are the bosses of white women.

Senator Hubert Stephens, of this State, when he learned of the matter, wrote an indignant letter to Secretary Hoover demanding that his order be rescinded. He received an evasive reply in which Mr. Hoover sought to disclaim any responsibility therefor. A second letter was sent by Senator Stephens, and the reply was equally unsatisfactory.

These are the plain facts about the segregation order. It was issued by Mr. Hoover simply to win negro support, and at the behest of ambitious negroes seeking social equality.—Jackson News.

Discrimination-1928

Missouri.

DR. A. PORTER DAVIS ORDERED OFF FAIRFAX FLYING FIELD IN K. C. K.

His Plane Attracts "Too Many Negroes" to Field, Manager Says in Explanation

Dr. A. Porter Davis, prominent Kansas City, Kansas physician, who purchased an airplane this spring, has been ordered to remove his plane from the Fairfax flying field, Kansas City, Kas. The field, which is said to belong to the Union Pacific railroad, is under the management of the Woods corporation, of which Guy E. Stanley is the Kansas City, Mo. manager.

Dr. Davis first became aware that he would not be allowed to use the flying field on October 2 when an attendant told him that he had been instructed to order him away. After much delay Dr. Davis was finally given to understand that his presence was not wanted because he attracted too many colored people to the field.

Mr. Stanley, the Woods company manager, told a Call representative that he did not wish to make a "racial issue" of the affair, but that he viewed it in a purely "commercial light". When asked point blank if Dr. Davis would ever be allowed to use the field Mr. Stanley stated "no."

Dr. Davis, who is the first Negro in his state to own and operate a plane has had much trouble in finding a place to keep it. When his plane first arrived he used the old Richards field, but when that field went under new management he was ordered away, after a time, with no explanation.

Then he arranged to keep his plane at the Kansas City Airport. After numerous alleged attempts to harm his plane by putting mud and water in his gasoline tank, and after he is said to have had over $400 worth of equipment stolen from his plane, he decided to leave that field. Then he arranged to use the Fairfax field with the result chronicled above.

Discrimination- 1928

Missouri

FEAR, BASIS OF RACE FRICTION

Every race relation between the black and white portions of Kansas City, regardless of past experience, present judgment or future hope, muddles along. Movements are set on foot to limit the area of Negro housing, and dire predictions, even threats, are made if Negroes go beyond certain "dead lines." Yet, within recent weeks, we have moved into one of the forbidden streets, with no bad effect on white neighbors either evident or claimed.

Negroes are not expected to attend Lincoln and Lee University, the school project started by Bishop Waldorf of the Methodist Episcopal church; Negroes may not graduate from the medical department of Kansas University; Negroes may not take full part in the inter-school activities of the city school system; in short, education of the two races at the same place and time is claimed to be impossible and is interdicted. But again experience shows fear, not fact, underlies the discrimination. The two races are attending the extension classes for teachers together and no harm comes of it.

Negroes may not go to entertainments, such as prize fights, baseball games, basket ball games in Convention Hall, musical events in Ivanhoe and Ararat Temples, plays and pictures in the theatres and be seated indiscriminately. Yet, a few years ago the crack white and Negro base ball teams fought out a city championship with everyone choosing his own seat. No plague, no heaven's visitation, not even any ill will followed.

The two great conventions, the Methodists and the Republicans, would neither have chosen this city for a meeting place, except it agreed to care for all delegates fully and freely. The one has already experienced what Kansas City means by such a promise. The Negro Methodist bishops, too much the gentleman and the churchman to make a public statement about what the local committee of entertainment subjected them to, are free in telling their friends they had no choice except to seek their own accommodations. A Republican national committeeman, himself, is our authority for saying that in addition to the failure to provide for Negro delegates, as for white, Kansas City went the extreme length of limiting the visits of Negro delegates to the quarters of whites from the same states. Yet the general conference, just adjourned, found that entry to down-town clubs and hotels once made for Negroes, occasioned no friction throughout the Methodists' stay here.

The trouble with Kansas City is that its fears, not its reason or its experience, dictate its conduct. A Nebraska man who professes himself free of race prejudice, feared that he would lose white women workers, if Negro women met in the meetings preliminary to the sale of the poppies for War Veterans last Saturday. The women met and worked together in past years, but he was afraid. Shortly charity will makes its annual appeal. If fear dictates the plan, again we shall have a Jim-crow section, with the inevitable loss of enthusiasm—and money—which such organizing forces. The local committee arranging the entertainment for the Republicans let its fears precipitate a most untimely, unfortunate and unnecessary discussion of what hospitality should be extended Negroes.

Kansas City commits itself to endless waste so long as it treats race relations as a challenge to its ingenuity in contriving discrimination. Fear makes mountains of difficulty, just as surely as faith removes them. Because it is right and because it pays, Kansas City should face about and see all the good it can in its Negro citizens, and encourage what good it finds.

ASK USE OF GOLF COURSE

Judge Continues Case Until August 9

That Negro citizens were unlawfully being deprived of the right to play golf on the municipal links at Swope park and that he may order the park board to allow them to play there, was indicated by Judge Brown Harris, of the circuit court yesterday morning.

Judge Harris was hearing an application for a writ of mandamus filed by five Negro business men to compel the park board and the city to allow them to play on the municipal links.

"Surprised" at Matt Foster

Judge Harris granted a continuance for one week at he request of attorneys for the city, but scored the attitude of he city in the suit. He said he was "surprised" at the statement of M. A. Foster, president of the board, which declared that there were no Negroes in Kansas City who wanted to play golf. Judge Harris said he knew Negroes played baseball and every other sport the same as other people.

The statement of Mr. Foster that the suit was only a political gesture, was also hit by Judge Harris who said the case as presented had no element of politics. He commended the manner in which Carl Johnson, attorney for the plaintiffs conducted the case and especially mentioned the courtesy which Mr. Johnson was showing the city attorneys.

Scores City Lawyers

The city counselor's office sent a lawyer over to the court house an hour and forty-five minutes after the time for the case was set and then pleaded that it had not had notice of the case. Judge Harris pointed out that the colored men did not have to notify the city and did so only as a matter of courtesy. The writ, he said, he should have granted at once.

W. H. Allen, attorney for the city, in questioning Thomas J. "Piney" Brown, asked him if it was not true that the city was maintaining a golf course for Negroes on the Groves farm at Edwardsville, Kas.

Mr. Brown replied that it did not look reasonable that the city of Kansas City, Mo. would maintain a golf course fifteen miles in the state of Kansas for Negroes or anyone else. Even the judge laughed.

Mr. Foster, president of the park board, has maintained an arrogant attitude ever since the case was called to his attention and has stated privately that he did not intend Negroes should play golf on the public course.

The men who are asking the writ are: Homer Roberts, automobile dealer; Kenneth Campbell and Ulysses Arnold of the Newday soap manufacturing company; John H Smith, investor in apartment house properties and Thomas J. Brown. The hearing will be held next Thursday morning.

Negroes Play Baseball, Why Not Golf, Judge Asks City Park Board

Judge Brown Harris yesterday morning [illegible] was "surprised" at a statement of M. A. Foster in a daily newspaper that "no Negroes in Kansas City wanted to play golf." Judge Harris said Negroes played baseball and other sports, why not golf? He scored the city attorneys for saying they wanted a delay because they had not had any notice, when as a matter of fact, a notice had been served. His complete statements follow:

The Court: I want to say this because of the statements by the city over the telephone that the city had no notice of this matter. I want to compliment this colored lawyer on his attitude in this whole thing. He came in before he even filed the petition, showed it to me, and asked what he ought to do, although he actually had the legal right to file the petition, and I told him this was a matter that would arouse a furor in all likelihood, and for him to go over, please, and try to work out something with the city counselor's office and the park board.

Mr. Allen, I am not blaming you for what they did. You had nothing to do with it so far as I know.

Later, he came back and said he was treated so unjustly over at the park board, there was nothing to do but come back and file the petition, which he had done.

Mr. Johnson: (Interrupting) Mr. Barker.

The Court: (Continuing) Then I suggested, notwithstanding the practice was to give him a writ upon the filing of this petition, which according to ordinary practice I should have done, wouldn't he be considerate enough to serve notice on the park board, the city counselor, and the mayor first, and notice was served on the park board, the city counselor, and the mayor.

Now you are just two hours late, and no investigation has been made, and you have no authorities to submit. Nothing whatever has been done, but you wait until the case is called and started to be heard, then you send word you had no notice.

The Court: (Continuing) I am just making this statement so it will be in the record because of your statement at this time over the phone that the park board and the city never were served with notice. If they think the general public don't want it,—and they don't want it, I think there are objections, as far as that goes, to it,—I think it is incumbent on them to be here, if they take the opposite side, and help out in this matter.

Mr. Allen: I want to say General asks you to give him a few days to look into it before you issue the writ.

The Court: I am going to give you time, but I am going to let this man put on the witnesses he has here now. He can go ahead and put on his case, but I know Mr. Johnson, having been so patient and so courteous as he has been, having brought all his witnesses down so you, gentlemen, can cross examine, has no objection to granting a few days in this matter for any belated advice you may care to give. You, of course, may work out something before final hearing, and I will give you plenty of opportunity.

I want to say this: I saw statements by the park board that this was a political suit. If this is a political suit, it is news to me. I know this gentleman has not acted to me as though this is a political suit, and I also saw the president of the park board quoted in the newspaper as saying that there were no colored people who wanted to play golf. I was very much surprised because I know colored people play baseball and every other game, the same as the others.

Whites Seek to Bar School for Negroes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28—(ANP)—According to reports taxpayers who are trying to restrain the East St. Louis School Board from buying land and building a new $100,000 school for Negroes in the northern part of the city, filed an amended bill last Saturday asking for an injunction to prevent the issuance of bonds for the purpose. A former bill asking the school Board to be prevented from taking up an option on the property is now under advisement by Judge Silas Cook of the East St. Louis City Court. The new bill will be argued next week.

STAR
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEP 6 1928

NEGRO GOLF UP TO BOARD.

Court Could Not Order Separate Course, Judge Believes.

Doubt that the circuit court would be justified in acting for the park board, to rule that one of the three municipal golf courses be set aside for Negroes, was expressed by Judge Brown Harris today.

Judge Harris expressed the opinion as an aside while considering the case of Kerneth Campbell, Homer Roberts, Thomas Brown and Ulysses Arnold, Negroes, who were ordered off the Swope links in May, and who filed application for a writ of mandamus against the park board in June, asking that the board be ordered to grant them permission to play.

The writ was denied August 18 by Judge Harris. Today's action was on a motion to rehear the application. No decision was given, but the court indicated a second denial would be the outcome.

One reason given for the delay was the case of John Smith, another Negro, to be heard next week, applying for a writ of mandamus to set aside the use of one course for Negroes.

"I'm afraid that is asking the court to take over the function of the park board," Judge Harris commented.

W. F. Allen, attorney representing the city, suggested the Negroes should petition the park board for a course of their own, not at Swope Park.

The municipal courses are two 18-hole courses in Swope Park, and a 9-hole course just outside the park, at Meyer boulevard and Swope parkway

GOLF CASE TO BE APPEALED IN NEXT COURT

City Attorney Is Instructed Not to Say "Darky" When Referring to Negro

A motion for re-hearing in the Swope park golf case was argued before Judge Brown Harris of the circuit court yesterday by Carl R. Johnson and L. A. Knox, attorneys for Kenneth Campbell, Homer Roberts, Thomas Brown and U. S. Arnold, the complainants. Thirteen grounds for rehearing on the application for a writ of mandamus were presented to the court, among them being the fact that the court's order denying the writ is contrary to the express provisions in the quit claim deed from Col. Thomas H. Swope to the city; and that Negroes being taxpayers are entitled to full rights.

Mr. Allen, representing the city counselor's office opened his remarks by referring to the race as "darkies," at which both Lawyers Johnson and Knox objected vigorously. Mr. Allen was then instructed by the court not to use the word. Allen's vocabulary semed scant as he at once asked the court what would could be properly used

Judge Harris indicated that the motion would be overruled. This will allow the counsel for the complaintants' time to perfect an appeal during the coming term of court.

COLOR BAR IS RAISED AT OHIO SCHOOL

Western Reserve at Cleveland Advises Student to Apply Elsewhere

A far reaching policy of racial discrimination will have crept into the administration of affairs at Western Reserve university, long known for its fair attitude towards peoples of all races, if reports are true that Gulbreath Cook, young colored graduate of Shaw high school, has been denied admission to Adelbert college of that institution even in the face of the fact that he not only maintained a high scholastic record but received a number of scholorships awarded by various organizations and the recommendation of the officials of his high school.

It is said that young Cook made application some time in June and following investigation of his school record the Board of Admissions of Adelbert college sent a communication to him to the effect that his application could not be accepted at this time, maybe later, but if he planned to enter college this fall he had better appy elsewhere.

The denial, according to informants, can be attributed to nothing other than the color of the lad. In fact, reliable sources aver that young Cook and his parents were informed directly by Dean Trautman of Adelbert college, that it would be better for him to apply for admission elsewhere for Negro students are becoming fewer and fewer there and he probably would not find things to his liking as he would perhaps be the only Negro student in his class.

passage of a [illegible] larly because which provide hospital to be ple on a site o St. Ferdinand election of V mayor of St. tion has bee against carryi the program. proposal of ha of our people a pital No. 1 for understood pa who are sent as clinical ma dents who are medical school

A Jim-Crow annex to the hospital would also mean the abolishment of our medical students to

Mistreat Race Patients In Hospitals, Is Claim

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—A. N. P.).—"The poor Negroes of St. Louis are dying like flies at City Hospital No. 2."

This was the emphatic and excoriating statement made by Mrs. Gay Hudson, 3128 Chouteau avenue, following the death of her mother, Friday, October 12. "I found my mother dead on a cot when I went to visit her at the noon visiting hour," declared Mrs. Hudson.

"The hospital is a disgrace to every clear-minded Negro as all can see; but mighty few [illegible] nery enough to complain. I am afraid to speak for themselves. speaking for hundreds who are

"I put my mother there Thursday, at 11:45 a.m. (one day prior to her death), and found her dead myself with no screen around her bed. Nobody knows when she died. I am very much disgusted with the conditions at City Hospital No. 2, and with the inhuman treatment accorded patients of my race who because of necessity have to be sent to that institution for what some call medical attention."

Negroes of St. Louis were advised to vote in a city election for the

Negroes Play Baseball, Why Not Golf, Judge Asks City Park Board

Judge Brown Harris yesterday morning characterized as "surprised" at a statement credited to M. A. Foster in a local newspaper that "no Negroes in Kansas City have ever played golf." Judge Harris said Negroes played baseball and other sports, why not golf? He scored the city officials for saying they wanted a decision because they had not had any notice, when as a matter of fact, a notice had been served. His complete statements follow:

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The Court: (Continuing) Then I suggested, notwithstanding the practice was to give him a writ upon the filing of this petition, which according to ordinary practice I should have done, wouldn't he be considerate enough to serve notice on the park board, the city counselor, and the mayor first, and notice was served on the park board, the city counselor, and the mayor.

Now you are just two hours late, and no investigation has been made, and you have no authorities to submit. Nothing whatever has been done, but you wait until the case is called and started to be heard, then you send word you had no notice.

The Court: (Continuing) I am just making this statement so it will be in the record because of your statement at this time over the phone that the park board and the city never were served with notice. If they thunk the general public don't want it,—and they don't want it, I think there are objections, as far as that goes, to it,—I think it is incumbent on them to be here, if they take the opposite side, and help out in this matter.

Mr. Allen: I want to say General asks you to give him a few days to look into it before you issue the writ.

The Court: I am going to give you time, but I am going to let this man put on the witnesses he has here now. He can go ahead and put on his case, but I know Mr. Johnson, having been so patient and so courteous as he has been, having brought all his witnesses down so you, gentlemen, can cross examine, has no object tion to granting a few days in this matter for any belated advice you may care to give. You, of course, may work out something before final hearing, and I will give you plenty of opportunity.

I want to say this: I saw statements by the park board that this was a political suit. If this is a political suit, it is news to me. I know this gentleman has not acted to me as though this is a political suit, and I also saw the president of the park board quoted in the newspaper as saying that there were no colored people who wanted to play golf. I was very much surprised because I know colored people play baseball and every other game, the same as the others.

Whites Seek to Bar School for Negroes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28—(ANP)—According to reports taxpayers who are trying to restrain the East St. Louis School Board from buying land and building a new $2,000,000 school for Negroes in the northern part of the city, filed an amended bill last Saturday asking for an injunction to prevent the issuance of bonds for the purpose. A former bill asking the school board to be prevented from taking up an option on the property is now under advisement by Judge Silas Cook of the East St. Louis City Court. The new bill will be argued next week.

STAR
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEP 6 1928

GOLF CASE TO BE APPEALED IN NEXT COURT

City Attorney Is Instructed Not to Say "Darky" When Referring to Negro

A motion for re-hearing in the Swope park golf case was argued before Judge Brown Harris of the circuit court yesterday by Carl R. Johnson and L. A. Knox, attorneys for Kenneth Campbell, former Roberts, Thomas Brown and Arnold. Thirteen grounds for rehearing are presented in the application for a writ of mandamus to the court, among them being the fact that the court's order denying the writ is contrary to the express provisions in the quit c

Court Could Not Order Separate Course, Judge Believes.

Col. Thomas H. Swope to the city; and that Negroes being taxpayers are entitled to full rights.

Mr. Allen, representing the city counselor's office opened his remarks by referring to the race as "darkies," at which both Lawyers Johnson and Knox objected vigorously. Mr. Allen was then instructed by the court not to use the word. Allen's vocabulary seemed scant as he at once asked the court what would could be properly used

Judge Harris indicated that the motion would be overruled. This will allow the counsel for the complainants' time to perfect an appeal during the coming term of court.

Doubt tha the circuit court would be justified in acting for the park board, to rule that municipal golf courses be set aside for Negroes, was expressed by Judge Brown Harris today.

Judge Harris expressed the opinion as an aside while considering the case of Kerneth Campbell, Homer Roberts, Thomas Brown and Ulysses Arnold, Negroes, who were ordered off the Swope links in May, and who filed application for a writ of mandamus against the park board in June, asking that the board be ordered to grant them permission to play.

The writ was denied August 18 by Judge Harris. Today's action was on a motion to rehear the application. No decision was given, but the court indicated a second denial would be the outcome.

One reason given for the delay was the case of John Smith, another Negro, to be heard next week, applying for a writ of mandamus to set aside the use of one course for Negroes.

"I'm afraid that is asking the court to take over the function of the park board," Judge Harris commented.

W. F. Allen, attorney representing the city, suggested the Negroes should petition the park board for a course of their own, not at Swope Park.

The municipal courses are two 18-hole courses in Swope Park, and a 9-hole course just outside the park. Meyer boulevard and Swope parkway

COLOR BAR IS RAISED AT OHIO SCHOOL

Western Reserve at Cleveland Advises Student to Apply Elsewhere

A far reaching policy of racial discrimination will have crept into the administration of affairs at Western Reserve university, long known for its fair attitude towards peoples of all races, reports are that Gulbreath Cook, young colored graduate of Shaw high school has been denied admission to the college of that institution even in the face of the fact that he not only maintained a high scholastic record but received a number of scholorships awarded by various organizations and the recommendation of the officials of his high school.

It is said that young Cook made application some time in June and following investigation of his school record the Board of Admissions of Adelbert college sent a communication to him to the effect that his application could not be accepted at this time, maybe later, but if he planned to enter college this fall he had better appy elsewhere.

The denial, according to informants, can be attributed to nothing other than the color of the lad. In fact, reliable sources aver that young Cook and his parents were informed directly by Dean Trautman of Adelbert college, that it would be better for him to apply for admission elsewhere for Negro students are becoming fewer and fewer there and he probably would not find things to his liking as he would perhaps be the only Negro student in his class.

Mistreat Race Patients In Hospitals, Is Claim

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—A. N. P.).—"The poor Negroes of St. Louis are dying like flies at City Hospital No. 2."

This was the emphatic and excoriating statement made by Mrs. Gay Hudson, 3128 Chouteau avenue, following the death of her mother, Friday, October 12. "I found my mother dead on a cot when I went to visit her at the noon visiting hour," declared Mrs. Hudson.

"The hospital is a disgrace to every clear-minded Negro as well all can see; but mighty few

nerve enough to complain. I am speaking for hundreds who are afraid to speak for themselves.

"I put my mother there Thursday, at 11:45 a.m. (one day prior to her death), and found her dead myself with no screen around her bed. Nobody knows when she died. I am very much disgusted with the conditions at City Hospital No. 2, and with the inhuman treatment accorded patients of my race who because of necessity have to be sent to that institution for what some call medical attention."

Negroes of St. Louis were advised to vote in a city election for the passage of a bond issue, particularly because of an item therein which provided for a $1,250,000 hospital to be erected for our people on a site on Goode avenue and St. Ferdinand street. Since the election of Victor J. Miller as mayor of St. Louis, much opposition has been raised by him against carrying out this part of the program. The mayor favors a proposal of having the institution of our people adjacent to City Hospital No. 1 for whites, where it is understood patients of our race who are sent there could be used as clinical material for white students who are attending the several medical schools.

A Jim-Crow annex to the hospital would also mean the abolishment of our medical students to serve as internes, and the discontinuance of the school for training colored women.

Discrimination-1928 I

Ministers of the St. Louis Federation of Churches Say Race Segregation In Meeting of This Sort Is Not Spirit of Christ

ALL COLORED CHURCHES, LODGES AND CLUBS TAKE WARNING AND STAY AWAY

At a recent meeting of the St Louis Federation of Colored Churches of which Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, is president, the subject of Racial Segregation at the Billy Sunday meetings now being held at the Coliseum was discussed [illegible] The practices of segregation at these meetings were condemned as un-Christian and contrary to the teachings of Jesus.

It was decided that the colored people of the city should not lend their aid to this kind of a program by attending these meetings. Churches lodges and societies were notified to that effect. 1-20-28

The statement issued is as follows:

"From the segregation practiced at the Coliseum, it is clear that colored people are not wanted there; and if they come, they will be tolerated under restrictions. This proscribing of Negroes, we want to feel is not in accord with the sentiments of Mr Sunday, the evangelist, who smites every other sin and un-Christian practice with tremendous point and courage; nor does this policy of segregation meet the desire of the vast majority of Christians, not Negroes, in attendance upon these meetings. There are several reasons why Negroes, disappointed and grieved should absent themselves from the Coliseum at this time;

"First, the local committee has not stood by its promises. Months prior to Mr. Sunday's coming when representatives of the committee of control called on the colored pastors to get their cooperation these gentlemen assured them that there would be no segregation. We cannot understand why the estimable and outstanding Christian men comprising this committee could resort to such a policy or allow it to obtain whoever may be responsible.

"Second, this treatment of colored St. Louis by the local committee is repugnant to thousands of Christians of the white race who believe in a real, all-inclusive brotherhood in Christ. It is recalled that when the Gypsy Smith meetings were held in the Coliseum some years ago every body was welcomed, and no body was roped off to themselves. The result was a great spiritual quickening came to all classes in our city, and its healing influence was felt here a long time thereafter. When a political meeting or a boxing or wrestling match is held at the Coliseum, none of these embarrassing restrictions obtain. Why should such gatherings be more liberal, more just and considerate than a great Christian meeting whose sole purpose is to exalt Christ the Saviour of all alike? How can Negroes at their own expense be party to anything that seems to limit God's impartial all-inclusive love?

"Third, such procedure is contrary to the spirit and expressed teachings of Jesus. Does He not say: 'Whosoever will, let him come?' 'Do to others as ye would that they should do to you' Did He not pray the Father 'that they all may be one in us that the world may believe?' And Peter, the Jew, set free from his prejudices by the sheet let down from heaven could say to Cornelius, the Roman, that God is no respecter of persons but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him. We cannot therefore, be true to our Lord without protesting against this treatment and the whole system of segregation by just staying away. Negroes wont be missed and our seats are needed We can read the evangelist's sermons at home without being grieved or embittered.

"Fourth, already many Negroes have been made skeptical and been alienated from the cause of Christ by this experienced or reported treatment at the Coliseum. The colored pastors are much concerned. It makes no difference how kindly or diplomatically the usher may say to the colored person, 'we want you in the antiphonal chorus,' it means get up and go to your section. However adroitly planned, it is this settled policy of proscription which sets the soul aflame with resentment or makes a cruel wound in the heart. Jesus speaks of this at Luke 17:1-2.

"Negroes must guard their own interior self-respect and freedom in Christ. Under the circumstances, let them stay at home. The committee in this treatment of Negroes has wounded or made uncomfortable a great majority of the white friends and ministers attending the Coliseum They are hurt at our treatment, yet we cannot see why they are silent at this hour. We value their respect and they would be astonished at us if we did not show our disapproval by absenting ourselves. Many of us these days are now understanding why China wants Christ, but not Christians.' God says at Zephaniah 3:12: 'I will leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people and they shall trust in the Lord.' These Negroes, if in spite of all, they cling to Christ, though poor and despised may be the general church's chief challenge in this critical hour at this vital point of brotherhood.

"Fifth, we should withdraw because we have been in a manner, misled, or misinformed. The advertisements of the meetings in the daily papers said: 'seats free to all; first come, first served.' This seemed to us all right; for this was as we thought, to be a gospel meeting in which all ordinary denominational and church lines would be obliterated and all conventional barriers and provincial notions would drop out of sight. But when we attended the meetings we found that Negroes were excepted, the unqualified welcome was not for them.

"Sixth, we should as Negroes refrain from going to the Coliseum at this time, because to accept contentedly this treatment would tend to make more pronounced than ever in our city the spirit of segregation. We would help to place it on the sanction and seal of religion. For Negroes to sing and be happy under such conditions would show to all that we accept as being right our place apart from all others, that we expect and should receive different treatment from all the rest. Even as it is we fear that St. Louis as regards race relations has already received a set-back at the Coliseum from which she will be long in recovering. Again we urge that all Negroes stay at home, read the sermons, pray for the meeting and all in control, that in spite of these things God's kingdom may come and our city receive the blessings she so much needs—a new and true vision Jesus.

"(Signed):

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

"Geo. E. Stevens, president, (Pastor Central Baptist Church).

"H. K. Kraft, Secretary, (Secretary Pine St. Y. M. C. A.)

"O. C. Maxwell, Pastor First Baptist Church

"S. W. Parr, Pastor Berea Presbyterian Church.

"B. F. Abbott, Pastor Union Memorial M. E. Church.

"W. H. Harris, Pastor Calvary Baptist Church."

What Negro Students Endure in Kansas

By Marcet Haldeman-Julius
From The Haldeman-Julius Monthly
(Continued from Last Week)

He could not, he said, sell a couple of seats here and a couple of seats there to Negro students because the ones next to them would be left vacant and that you must understand the university could not—just could not afford. You think I am being ironical? Well, I am, and I'm not. For it is fact that these concerts must pay if the students are to have the benefit of the artists. That's sure.

The only way to argue in a case like this is from similar examples. At Manhattan, Emporia and Pittsburg all the students can buy seats anywhere they wish. And while occasionally patrons do ask to have their seats changed when they fine they are next to Negro students, there are no appreciable diminution in the sales. The plain fact is that where the Agricultural college and the two Teachers colleges have kept their heads, Kansas university, the most powerful and majestic of them all, has lost its nerve.

It cuts an even more ridiculous figure in the way it kow-tows to Lawrence prejudice in one of the regular college courses—the chorus work, from which it banishes its Negro students completely, no matter how beautiful their voices or how much they need the drill solely "because Lawrence people won't participate if the colored students do." Think of it—a great university, supported by the taxpayers of an entire state, frankly prostrating itself thus at the feet of one little town of 15,000! And there is no money question involved here either.

Manhattan, let me tell you, has more dignity. This is partly because that college still bears the impress of the fine personality of William Jardine, who was its president before he became Secretary of Agriculture. I talked with several colored students who had sung in the choruses and I asked one of these girls if it had taken courage on her part to be in the Messiah. She looked at me in mild surprise and said, "Why, no, my Dean assigned me to it." It was clear that she and the others, including the Manhattan people had taken her presence as a matter of course.. They had been given to understand that this choral work was an opportunity and a courtesy extended by the college to townsfolk and are not rude enough to demand that some of the very people for whose benefit the chorus is really given be excluded in favor of outsiders.

No doubt, so subtle is the force of precedent, there might be a grand commotion in Lawrence at first by some of the more insolent and dictatorial of the townsfolk there, but in the end those who really cared for music would quite probably do as the townsfolk of the other colleges do—behave like reasonable human beings. If they did not, it would be far better for the choral course to be dropped temporarily at Kansas university until the complaints from the white students equaled the vehemence of those of the colored students and Lawrence people were brought to their senses—and incidentally their good manners.

By now I think you realize that two of the roots from which the malignant tree on our university campus draws its life are this same truckling to Lawrence people and to Missouri

NOT CONNECTED WITH ATHLETIC CORPORATION

Editor, Kansas City Call,
Dear Sir:

I notice that you are reprinting an article entitled "What Negro Students Endure in Kansas," from the January number of the Haldeman-Julius Monthly. On page 148 of that article, my name is mistakenly included among the directors of the University of Kansas Athletic Corporation, in place of that of W. W. Davis, professor of history, who is now on leave of absence. As I have nothing whatever to do with the policies of the Athletic corporation, I dislike having my name used in this connection, especially since my own feelings toward Negro students, of whom I have had a considerable number, are and always have been entirely friendly. I have written to Mrs. Haldeman-Julius asking that the mistake be corrected in the next issue of the monthly, but have had no reply as yet.

May I request that you do not reproduce this error, or, if circumstances make it necessary for you to copy the original article exactly, that you make the correction in a footnote or elsewhere? The article is likely to be further quoted and copied, and I should regret to be placed in a false position. I hope that you may be able to comply with this request without inconvenience to yourself.

Very truly yours,
A. W. Davidson,
Associate Professor of Chemistry, University of Kansas.

people. But you have not yet begun to realize the true seriousness of the case at the university and even at more liberal Manhattan. For, wherever athletics are wide open, with ability as the only requisite, student activities are open to all alike, but where, as at our two largest schools, Negro boys are barred simply because of their color from participating in intercollegiate games, the door to all of the student activities flies shut with a bang.

Both Pittsburg and Emporia more often than not have Negroes on their football teams. Everyone who is up in Kansas athletics remembers William Wigley, of Salina, Kansas, who was half-back on the all-victorious Kansas football team in 1926; Lige Williams at Emporia, 1921-1925, holds the state record in the 100-yard dash; and another colored boy, Lois Williams, from Chanute, Kansas, holds the state record in the 220-yard dash.. At the present time, George Brady, from Hutchinson, Kansas, has scored in the discus and shot-put in the state meet and is a letter-man in track.. Floyd Shaw, a sprinter ("Victory" they call him) is on the track team of the Pittsburg college now, and about George Sweatt's name there still floats an aura in football circles. "A prince of a fellow" is the frequent way he is alluded to even by Dr. Brandenburg.

There is perhaps no more astute politician in the whole state than that gentleman. One of the proofs of it—especially to those who know the snap purse stinginess of Kansas legislatures—is the rapidity with which he has built up the physical plant of his college, which now, as a conservative estimate, is valued at close to two million dollars. His ear is more neatly tuned, I think, than any of the other college presidents, to catch the murmur of Kansas people's wishes. For practical purposes he seems never to misread them. Therefore an incident that happened in the spring of 1922 is very significant.

The Missouri State Teachers college at Springfield came over for a track meet at Pittsburg and discovered that the Kansas State Tachers college had the same George Sweatt, as it happened, as quarter-miler on its team. The Missouri coach promptly drew Dr. G. W. Weede—"Doc" as he is usually called—aside and announced in the fashion which Missouri has found so successful in dealing with our more servile University and Agricultural college, that she would not go on with the meet unless Pittsburg removed Sweatt. This Dr. Weede refused to do. Missouri insisted. The dispute grew acrimonious and Dr. Brandenburg was hastily sent for. The bleachers were full of people gathered from far and near and all were eager for the meet. You can believe they watched Brandenburg anxiously when he arrived. It was a critical moment. To his everlasting honor be it recorded that he rose to the occasion and in so doing set a precedent that is often quoted and used in similar circumstances in Southeastern Kansas. The Missouri team, he pointed out, had come to play the Kansas team. It was not for them to dictate who should be on it. Either she would play the whole team or none of it. In high dudgeon Missouri went home.

So did everybody else. The meet was broken up. Yet the overwhelming concensus of opinion was that "Prexy"—as he is affectionately called—"did just right!" Moreover, there is every reason to think that were a similar situation to occur tomorrow, he would take the same position and be as heartily applauded.

Yet, unquestionably, this position on Dr. Brandenburg's part, courageous as it was, was infinitely easier for him to take than a similar position would be for Dr. Lindley at Lawrence or Dr. Farrell at Manhattan, for behind the Pittsburg president lies the college's long record and tradition of justice. But behind Kansas university and behind Manhattan—ever the university's faithful imitator where athletics are concerned—lies the sad story of consistently swallowed pride and principles. It will take the utmost resolution now (it has gone beyond the point where mere tact will be effective!) to bring about at Kansas university the very state of affairs that is considered wholly normal at Emporia, Pittsburg and at all the other colleges throughout the state which belong to the Kansas Conference.

Of course, both at Manhattan and at the university it was most carefully pointed out to me that I must not confuse the department of physical educaion, which is under the control of the university, with the University Athletic corporation, which is a "separate corporation" and is in full control of all athletics. It is this corporation which at both great schools raises the money not only to build the stadiums but to pay for all equipment and even the salaries of the coaches. It is an abominable arrangement, for it gives everyone concerned a chance to pass the buck in true Kansas fashion. But at bottom it is only a quibble.

The University of Kansas Athletic corporation's destinies are controlled by men who are flesh and bone of the university. Chancellor E. H. Lindley is at the head of both. Dr. H. W. Arrant (Dean of the School of Law), Dr. H. A. Rice (Professor of Civil Engineering), Dr. E. J. Boynton (Professor of Economics), Dr. James Naismith (the inventor of basket ball and Professor of Physical Education), A. W. Davidson (Assistant Professor of Chemistry) and Forest C. Allen (Head of the Department of Physical Education) are all of the board of directors. Its other members are Irving Hill and T. J. Sweeny (two Lawrence businessmen, one of whom I have known for years and can testify has a heart of gold); also there are five student members—the captains of the various teams. Moreover, the university alone can say what it will permit its student body to do. This it seems to me is too obvious even for comment.

The same situation is true at Manhattan. Whatever action these athletic corporations take is certainly with, and only with, the sanction of the administrations of the institutions they respectively represent. Make no mistake about that. And the Regents, under whose guidance these institutions are, have certainly offered no word of protest so far as I can discover, although for some years both the University of Kansas and the Agricultural college, maintained as they are by Kansas taxpayers, have bowed and do bow humbly to the wishes of Missouri.

That state's prejudices are well known. In many ways it is a great commonwealth, much more civilized than Kansas herself, and I for one admire, but she is, and always has been, arrogant. Rallying Oklahoma, whose prejudices, where Negroes are concerned outdistance even Missouri's own, she has had the supreme insolence to teams of Kansas university, Kansas Agricultural college, the University of Nebraska and Ames, Drake and Grinnell of Iowa.

These ten colleges have made up what has been known as the Missouri Valley conference, in which Missouri and Oklahoma have insisted upon a gentlemen's agreement that no Negro should play in any intercollegiate meet (even including track) that took place between any two of the ten.

That this is not the real temper of Kansas you must surely realize by now. Let me repeat—the Kansas conference permits no discrimination against Negroes who not only can but do steadily play on most of our teams. Nor is this placid acquiescence to Missouri's wishes any more in keeping with the liberal spirit of Iowa. The University of Iowa team belongs, indeed, to the Big Ten conference which is not marred by any such provincialism as Missouri and Oklahoma demand. Evidently Nebraska has no deep feeling on the subject either, for it is common knowledge that her state university, too, has been trying her best to join this Big Ten conference.

Nor is Southern California so squeamish as Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. In 1924 Missouri went to California to play in the Tournament of the Roses. When she discovered to her horror that there were two Negroes on the Southern California team, Missouri announced that she would not play unless they were removed. To this the Californians responded that if Missouri did not want to play, she could go home—but that her expenses would not be paid. Missouri played. This is the tone that Kansas should take, especially when the games are in stadiums of the six schools where colored students would not otherwise be barred from athletics. It is the tone all the teams in the Kansas conference do take. I myself watched a tri-state meet, just this past spring (between Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri teams), at Pittsburg, in which a Negro [illegible] accorded every courtesy that was his due, and was as heartily cheered—for he was fleet—as any man on the field.

In December there will be a new alignment of the Missouri Valley conference. Only six of the schools now forming the conference (Kansas university, the "Aggies", University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, Oklahoma university and Ames) will belong and the same unfair, barbaric gentlemen's agreement—always more binding than any written rule—is being contemplated. I ask you, do you think it proper that two schools should call the tune for all the six? That these boys born and raised in Kansas as some of their fathers and even grandfathers were before them, should be denied the rights accorded the children of naturalized citizens? It would move one to derision if it did not spell heartache, bitterness, and inferior complexes for the boys—and their families.

For this influence of Missouri's is insidious. It is almost inevitable that eventually high school students who look up to varsity heroes as to young gods should begin to pattern themselves and their teams after them. We got a hint of this when last year for the first time in Kansas there was a serious effort made by some of the high schools in the Southeast Kansas League to put through a ruling to the effect that "When eligibility lists be sent for contract games colored players will not be played." Moreover, when all possible entrance into intercollegiate athletics is denied a student, a precious and wholesome part of what makes up the normal boy's university life is taken from him.

For I think you should understand clearly that this is the result. The varsity team, you see, is picked from the squad, and few coaches have much interest in developing a player if they are sure from the outset that they cannot eventually use him. So that while at Manhattan there is no discrimination against colored boys in intra-mural games, the fact that they know that no matter how many points they make—even in track—they cannot appear in intercollegiate meets takes the zest out of it and at K. U. it means they do not play at all.

Moreover, at the university, the situation is complicated by the personal prejudices of the man who is at the head of physical education and athletics—Dr. F. C. Allen. In the Crisis article young Miller charged: "Dr. Allen said recently that no colored man will ever have a chance as long as he is there. Complaints to the chancellor meet no consideration as he avows his support of the present athletic regime." Mr. Allen denies flatly that he "either made or thought of making such a statement" and I hereby record this but let me tell you what he said to me: " I do not believe that colored and white boys should play together in any games of physical contact or combat." That, of course, takes in both football and basketball, although it does not include track. I feel that more than any one single force in Kansas school life, Dr. Allen, because of his great influence over the boys he dominates, is helping to promote race prejudice and make life a series of humiliations for the sensitive Negro student at his own state institutions.

Where Mr. Hargiss and Dr. Weede are Kansas-bred to the marrow of their bones, and Mr. Ahearn of Manhattan has a Massachusetts background (and when in college himself played on a mixed team), Mr. Allen hails from Virginia and has at once the delightful charm and ingrained prejudices with which the world has learned to be so familiar in many Southerners. I am told that his influence is all in the direction of clean sport and I can quite believe it. In a university which belongs to the Big Ten conference he might be invaluable, or at a university, such as that of Missouri, where Negroes are not permitted at all, he could do little harm. But in Kansas where, I reiterate, the situation has never been so delicate nor the period more critical than it is now, Dr. Allen, unless he can be convinced of the injustice of his attitude, has no place.

I am fearful that an experiment such as reopening athletics—as it used to be, and ought to be—to all students would fail as long as Allen is at the head of them. And yet I may be mistaken. I want to be fair to him. Therefore, let me point out that where Dr. Lindley is firm in his policy of no discrimination, as on the gymnasium floor itself, Allen does conscientiously carry out this policy. There is no doubt about it.

The very day I was there a colored boy was in the basketball class, although that same boy smarted under the knowledge that he could not play with those identical boys in a "real" game. Allen has a national reputation as a basketball coach and he, himself, teaches colored boys to toss, shoot, pivot, and guard—this in spite of the fact that he does not approve of these boys thus mingling. And by the same token, it is possible that if the chancellor stood just as firm in a policy that there should be no color discrimination in athletics, as he does in some of these gym classes, Allen might carry it out just as conscientiously. But his whole influence is

Continued on II

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being thrown against this policy.. I question if even the chancellor realizes how much he, himself, much less the students, is affected by Dr. Allen's attitude. I do feel most deeply that pressure should be brought to bear upon him and that, should he continue his present attitude, he should be then replaced by someone in genuine sympathy with Kansas ideals.

The direct result of this policy in athletics is that the band is closed to Negroes. The glee club is closed to them. The Reserve Officers Training corps is closed to Negroes. Although technically they have a voice in self-government, they are not permitted to exercise it. Their fraternities and sororities (one of which, the Alpha Kappa Alpha, had the third best average in scholarship of all the sororities on the university campus this year) have no voice in the making of the sorority and fraternity regulations to which, as I understand it, they must all adhere. The cafeteria is only partially open to them and then only as a favor. And although no white student can graduate from the university without knowing how to swim, no colored boy or girl can use the pool.

BANK EMPLOYEE INSULTS PATRON

Teller at West St. Louis Trust Co. Makes a Short Entry and Reprimands the Wife of a Prominent Physician Who Didn't "Straighten Out Money"

On Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. W. C. Bridges, wife of Dr. W. C. Bridges, 917 N. Sarah, went to the West St. Louis Trust Company at Sarah and Easton to make a deposit in that institution for her husband.

On entering the bank she went to Window No. 3, the name of the employe on the sign was F. J. Roundy. On presenting the book which contained money for deposit, the receiving teller proceeded to upbraid Mrs. Bridges because the money was not "classified" and according to her statement addressed her as follows: "Ain't you got sense enough to put this money in here in the proper way?" And for fear she did not understand this harsh language, she asked him what he said, whereupon he repeated the statement, and made it perfectly clear to her that he had intended that she should not bring any more money to him in that shape. When she told him that he had not spoken courteously to her and that he felt insulted by his remarks, he merely said, "I should worry."

On leaving the window and seeking to report the insult to a Mr. Ruler, Mrs. Bridges discovered that this teller had short-marked her bank book for $20.00 and upon returning to the window, she demanded the correct entry, which was made by the teller.

Mrs. Bridges believes that the short entry was made by the teller, based upon his belief that she did not have sense enough to know the difference. She admitted that the money was not classified as she was in a hurry to fill an engagement down town.

Dr. Bridges on being informed as to what happened, declared he would immediately withdraw his account from the West St. Louis Trust Co. and would advise others to do so, as he felt that his wife had suffered an unjust insult because she was Colored.

Long-Hall Laundry Has Jim Crow Drinking Fountain

A jim crow drinking fountain for the Negro employees of the Long-Hall laundry company, Seventeenth street and Woodland avenue, was set up and labeled Monday.

One fountain has a hand lettered sign over it reading: FOR WHITES ONLY.

Another fountain for the colored workers is located between two washing machines. Word has been passed around to the colored workers that their jobs will be in danger if they are caught drinking at the "white" fountain.

James Long, one of the executives of the company said Monday evening the arrangement was "to save the employees time." When asked why the word "white" was necessary to save time, he admitted the sign could have been worded differently. He said the laundry would "take care of the situation." The laundry enjoys a large Negro patronage and has at least one exclusive order from Negroes—the entire laundry of the Paseo Y. M. C. A.

2/4/28

ONE FRUIT OF SEGREGATION

Over the protests of intelligent Negro citizens, the city administration of St. Louis, Mo., erected City Hospital No. 2, for the exclusive hospitalization of Negroes. An outpost of the jim crow South, white St. Louis is determined to keep the two so-called races separate, actually if not industrially. Those Negroes who for some peculiar reason are wont to defend segregation, will have a little more difficulty in doing so after considering the report of Dr. Haven Emerson (white) of New York City, who recently concluded a survey of the institution under direction of the American Public Health Association. Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis the other night, the good doctor said: "The hospital is an outrage and disgrace and should be closed as soon as possible. It should be supplanted by another hospital. Sanitary conditions for the animals at Forest Park Zoo are better than those at the Negro hospital. When a population of more than 90,000 Negroes has a death rate higher than its birth rate, it is a danger to the public health of the community . . . It offends our knowledge of and sense of hygiene."

This so-called hospital is evidently more of a slaughter house than anything else. It is operated under the direction of white people and, quite obviously, white people who consider Negroes a couple of notches lower than the buffaloes and bears at the municipal zoo. Quite likely it is an excellent place for embryo white physicians to brush up on the art of butchery and otherwise perfect their technique before administering to the white brethren. Nor is the city administration reluctant to do away with this disgraceful practice, for the mayor of St. Louis is insisting that if a new hospital is to be built, it must be erected adjacent to City Hospital No. 1, an institution for white people. The decision to have a new jim crow hospital next door to the white one is probably motivated by the desire of the city Fathers not to deprive white medical students of an opportunitly to use Negro patients as clinical material.

Negroes voted for the bond issue, in a recent election, and out of the funds so provided a separate or jim crow hospital for Negroes was to be erected at some distance from that reserved for the noble Nordics. The colored citizens object to a hospital adjacent or attached to the white institution on the grounds that such a step would mean the abolishment of the school for training Negro nurses, and the elimination of a Negro superintendent and internes. The chief concern, however, should not be with securing jobs for a few Negro professional people but with obtaining proper hospitalization for the Negro population. It is probable, considering the locality, that this end can best be attained through a jim crow hospital staffed by Negroes, although the probability of a white and black standard in necessary appropriations for the care of the city's sick is certainly not conducive to the establishment of better health for the municipality as a whole. Such a hospital will be the better of two evils, but that does not make it any the less an evil. Exclusively Negro hospitals staffed by Negroes and **owned** by Negroes are perfectly all right, the same as Italian, Jewish and German hospitals, but jim crow hospitals, owned and controlled by municipalities, and responsible to the city administrations for sustenance are a menace not only to the segregated Negroes but to the entire community.

K. C. UNFRIENDLY TO G. O. P. DELEGATES

Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—While the Republican national convention was getting under way Tuesday, a large number of the delegates were expressing their bitter disapproval of the housing facilities that have been arranged for them. Housing conditions for some of the delegates are inadequate and vile.

Contrary to a promise from the party leaders and chamber of commerce of the city made to Chairman William Butler, chairman of the national body, that no color line would be drawn, the policy being followed here by hotel keepers is much the same as that in Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala. Coates house, a white hotel agreed upon as one of the places for delegates to stop, refuses to allow anybody but white persons to even enter the lobby.

Simply no accommodations for delegates other than white are available. That it is best for persons not already there to stay away is the opinion held by most of the politicians. In spite of Ben Davis, Perry Howard and Walter Cohen, prominent leaders, the "lily white" Republicans have crushed their efforts to block the discrimination move.

The national committee spent most of the early part of the week hearing the contest between the rival delegates from Louisiana. The center of the controversy was Walter Cohen, internal revenue collector at New Orleans. The committee by a vote of 55 to 41 seated the four Hoover delegates at large who were selected by the faction led by Emil Kuntz, national committeeman from Louisiana. The Hoover managers withdrew their opposition to the seating as a district delegate of Cohen.

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF PARTY THAT SEPARATE QUARTERS ARE OFFERED

Acquiescing to local custom, the Republican party is making plans for the segregation of delegates at the Republican national convention in Kansas City, Mo., June 12.

In a letter signed by Lafayette B. Gleason, of New York, secretary of the committee on arrangements for the national convention, members of the Republican national committee are being notified of hotel assignments for their state delegations.

After telling the committeemen that rooms have been reserved for their state delegations at certain hotels and that the management of the hotel will forward them contracts, Mr. Gleason adds that the local committee in Kansas City has charge of the assignment of rooms for Negro delegates.

There are two first class hotels and a Young Men's Christian Association available for colored delegates, he advises.

This is the first time in the history of the Republican party that colored delegates could not stop at the same hotel in which the white delegates from their state stop.

Besides the "black and tan" delegations from southern states, there are always colored delegates from northern and western states.

Whether or not colored persons will be permitted to visit in the white hotels has not yet been learned.

Delegates to Be Jim-Crowed at National Republican Convention

Lafayette B. Gleason of New York, in Letter to Committeemen, Says Negro Delegates Will Be Assigned to Rooms by Kansas City Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Capitulating to local custom, the Republican party is making plans for the segregation of delegates at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo., June 12.

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Cle. UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAR 23 1928

Jim Crow Law Spoils Fun for Negro G. O. P. Delegates

Southerners Face Dull Time in Kansas City; Can't Stay with Whites at Best Hotels; Incomes Cut by Slush Fund Probes.

SPRINGFIELD UNION BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 22.

Not the least of the piteous pleas which have brought tears to the eyes of experienced politicians in Washington are those emanating from certain Southern statesmen who control Republican politics below the Mason and Dixon line. It looks like a lean year.

According to reports which have been freely voiced here, white national committeemen from the South simply do not know how they are going to get their dusky delegates to the Kansas City convention in June.

About this time every four years the Southern delegates are in the habit of laying in a large stock of finery, shirts of bright complexion, suits and highly tanned shoes, and if the going is exceptionally good, a new flivver and suitable accessories. But not this year.

Thanks to the rigorous examinations made by various Senate committees into past campaign expenditures, the candidates are keeping a tight string on their pocketbooks and the Southern delegations have had to go whistling for the long green with which their affections were formerly more or less vicariously cemented.

Jim Crow Law Looms.

And this is not all. When William M. Butler picked out Kansas City as the convention place Perry Howard from Mississippi and other Negro leaders of Southern States wanted assurances that Southern delegates would not suffer from the discrimination of the Jim Crow laws of Missouri. Mr. Butler assured these gentlemen that he would take care of them and that they would receive as fine treatment as any of the delegates that went from other States.

The majority of Southern delegates at Republican conventions have in the past received, extraordinarily fine treatment. They were in the habit of being wined and dined by leading candidates who desired friendly treatment. They were sent to the best hotels. They were well taken care of and their feelings were the first consideration of every official. But not this year.

An official of the Republican National Committee has sent out a letter to Southern national committeemen stating that assignments for white delegates will be made in such and such hotels but colored delegates will be taken care of in private homes or the colored Y. M. C. A.

A yell has gone up from this quarter and Mr. Butler is now being asked what's what.

Southerner Raps Walsh.

The color question is not confined to the Republican party, however. In today's Congressional Record Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina inserted a clipping from the Afro-American, a Baltimore publication, in which he took exception to Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana sitting at the same table with Negroes at a dinner given in honor of Oswald Garrison Villard.

"Some men do not mind associating at the table with certain other people," Blease is quoted as saying in the interview, "but the people of my State might object to voting for that kind of a man for President of the United States."

Insertion in the Record of this material gives Southern publications full right to make use of it and it will undoubtedly do the Walsh candidacy much damage.

But loudest of all the wailings is that heard from the Republican committeemen who are wondering who will pay the expenses of their delegations to Kansas City in June.

ROBERT CHOATE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MAR 21 1928

NEGRO DELEGATES PROTEST HOUSING PROPOSALS HERE

Georgia Body Charges Race Has Been Target in Discrimination.

A protest against the allotment of rooms to Negro delegates to the Republican national convention here in June has been received by Conrad H. Mann, chairman of the local convention committee from B. J. David, Negro national committeeman from Georgia.

Mr. David declares members of his race have been discriminated against.

He said he understands eighteen rooms in the Schuyler hotel have been set aside by the national committee for the white delegates from Georgia and that the Negro delegates from that state will obtain their accommodations from the local housing committee.

Mr. Mann in reply wrote that the local committee would assure every Negro delegates, alternate and visitor to the convention first class accommodations through the same agency that cared for delegates to former Negro conventions here.

Discrimination – 1928

New Jersey

Miss Isabelle Simms, Member Of Board Of Education, Claims She Did Not Give Out Interview

Refuses, However, to Ask Daily Paper to Make Correction; Ministers Refuse to Publish Her Letter to Them

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The colored citizens of Newark, like their embattled brothers and sisters of Toms River, have scotched the question of separate schools in Newark. They have wrung from Miss J. Isabelle Sims, white member of the Newark Board of Education, a letter in which she abjectly denies she gave out any such interview as appeared in the Newark Ledger, white daily, in which she was quoted as "being convinced" separate schools were desirable in Newark. In addition to this, Miss Sims is facing possible removal from the Board in May, when her present term expires, for a petition to the Mayor is being circulated by Mrs. H. Blanche Harris, court investigator for the Newark Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which is asking for Miss Sims' removal. It is within the power of the Mayor to remove her, and it is thought if sufficient pressure can be brought to bear, she will be put out. It is also thought that if this pressure can be brought to bear, Mrs. Harris is the one to do it, for she is chairman of the Colored Women's Republican Club of Essex County, the strongest colored political organization in Newark. In addition to the petition she is circulating, Mrs. Harris is asking the parents of Newark as individuals to write the Mayor a letter, urging that he drop Miss Sims.

Although the colored citizens of Newark have won a victory, there seems to be some strings tied to it. While Miss Sims denies she gave out any such interview as was credited to her in the public press, she refused to ask the newspaper that published it to make a correction. She said she based her refusal on advice of her attorney. The group of ministers who waited on her and asked for the correction then asked if she would send them a letter denying that she gave out the interview. This she agreed to do, and did. Her letter, which this reporter read, was dated February 8, and in it she said she did not make the statement in the Newark Ledger on Saturday, January 28, that was in quotation marks and attributed to her, and that she has not, at any time made such a statement. This letter, however, Rev. L. B. Ellerson, pastor of the 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church, who is president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance which waited on Miss Sims, refused to allow formally published in the press for the reason that, he says, it was not gotten from Miss Sims with that understanding. What the ministers intend to do with the letter except make it public to the Newark colored citizens, is not known.

Miss Sims has been called on the carpet several times by her superiors since her statement, it is said. Superintendent of schools Logan who was Commissioner of Education at the time of the Toms River trouble, has assured the colored people there can be no separate schools in Newark because the law is specifically against it, and he was amazed at Miss Sims' giving out such an interview. He also assured the committee that waited on him he would do his best to see that conditions surrounding some of the social centers complained of will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

Many of the colored parents of Newark believe Miss Sims is simply trying to find a convenient way out of the situation which the interview created, by denying it, and still think she really did give it out. They point out if she were sincere in her denial she would ask the paper that misquoted her to correct it, otherwise she did give out the interview and she does want separate schools. It is said she has made similar statements before, but not in the public press. The Colored Women's Federated Clubs of Newark, through Betta A. Lightfoot, Estelle M. Morris, Irene G. Palmer and Una M. Janifer, addressed a letter to Miss Sims which was printed in the news columns of the Ledger, asking if the paper had correctly quoted her, and she has not yet made reply.

NEWARK, N. J.

Star

MAR 21 1928

NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of the Star-Eagle:

Sir: One of the most deplorable conditions which exist in Newark, and I may well say, northern New Jersey as a whole, is the lack of proper places of amusement at which the Negro can find wholesome entertainment. That various places are closed to the Negro is well known, but he should know why he is not accorded the same rights and privileges as any other American citizen in an amusement park open to the public, operating under the laws and licensed by the city.

The management of one park, not content with denying Negroes admission, had such disregard for law and contempt for the feelings of the present-day Negro that he posted in a most conspicuous position a huge sign bearing the words, "No Colored Allowed." It was not until reputable citizens of that municipality had made repeated requests upon city officials that this stigma on true Americanism was resumed. It may not be out of place to mention that Negro patronage was a great contributing factor in making this park a success. * * * If the management of these amusement parks were guided by criminal records, instead of color, there would be other races rejected as are Negroes.

We are told that the Negro, on being denied admission to any public place of amusement, has recourse to law. That's true; but the actual results of past lawsuits affecting the Negro and his continued discrimination in public places have always been the same. The Negro is accorded a moral victory, but a financial loss. He wins the lawsuit, but it is usually found he was damaged to the extent of six cents—an expenditure of over two hundred dollars for a moral victory and a judgment of six cents. The Negro can not afford many lawsuits of this kind. Officials of public places practice discrimination assured of the fact that the result of previous lawsuits will discourage Negroes from seeking enforcement of their States' rights through litigation.

Whenever some big political office is at stake we hear this and that about national issues, excerpts from the speeches of Senators and Congressmen on the Dyer anti-lynching bill and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The Negro likes to hear these, but the things which are of immediate concern to us are local matters—matters which affect the Negro here in the State of New Jersey. The officeholders, whose positions are due to support from Negro voters, should do something to better the condition of the Negro. If they can not accomplish something noteworthy for racial betterment in New Jersey it is reasonable to believe their efforts on national issues would be highly ineffective.

Let these national issues rest for a while and do something in this State so that the Negro will have the same show in a civil service test as members of other races; do something to stop the wholesale segregation of Negroes in theaters and public places. The Negro is not asking for favors to which his record does not entitle him. All he asks is an opportunity to prove he can measure up to other races to merit brotherhood.

Newark. EUGENE AUMAITRE.

To Fight Segregation

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 30.—Negroes of [illegible] have formed a committee to protest [illegible] by city officials of racial segregation in theaters here. Negroes who refuse to sit in places [illegible] separate sections of theaters are being a[illegible]

Daily Worker
5-1-28
Newspaper

HERALD

Summit, N. J.

SEP 21 1928

RACE ISSUES IN SCHOOL

The controversy—to call it by no other name—which has arisen over the race question in the Hamilton School in this city, is one that calls for dispassionate thought and for the exercise of forbearance and tolerance on all sides. Plainly stated, nearly one-half of the children are of the colored race, and the parents of the white scholars object to sending their children to a school thus constituted.

It will be pertinent to recall the agitation and worse that arose in California and other far western States years ago, over the attendance of Japanese children at the public schools, an agitation which led to the making and unmaking of State laws, and to serious international complications. The very general opinion in this eastern part of the country was that California was acting badly, and that there should be no discrimination against the Japanese. For many years, also, there has been in the Southern States discrimination against the Negroes, and Negro children have been excluded from white schools and compelled to attend schools exclusively for their own race. At first here was much bitter condemnation in the North of such "intolerance," though we think that in late years that sentiment has greatly abated.

Now we have precisely the same experience right here in Summit, in a state of affairs that is going to be permanent. We shall do well to recall the pleas and arguments that were copiously employed on both sides in the two cases which we have cited. The factors of the problem are that there is a large and increasing number of Negro children in Summit, for whom the city is bound to provide just as good school facilities as it gives to any others. Either they must be admitted to the same schools with the white children, or they must be sent to equally good schools of their own. Concerning the latter plan, some say that they would be better contented and happier, and make better progress, in schools of their own, as they are supposed to in churches of their own; while others insist that such segregation of the races tends to intensify racial animosities and to foster violent antagonisms.

The problem is a serious and perplexing one, which is not to be disposed of by any curt and matter-of-course dictum, but which must engage the best social and civic judgment of which the community is capable.

JIM CROWING AT ASBURY PARK IS BARRED BY MAYOR

Prompt Action On Citizen's Complaint Of Discrimination

Asbury Park, N. J.—Through action taken by the local N. A. A. C. P. under leadership of Dr. William J. Parks, branch president, the attempted segregation of Negroes on the ocean beach by city police officers has been stopped.

For some time Negro bathers have been restricted to a small section of the beach, and recently police officers have been ordering Negroes who occupied benches on other parts of the beach to "move down where the colored people belong."

Letters to the mayor of Asbury Park from the local N. A. A. C. P., through its executive committee, protesting this action were given Immediate attention. Dr. Parks stated that without discussion the mayor asked as to what the Negroes wanted done, and gave assurances that the colored people had the same rights and privileges on the beach as any other race group, and that any restrictions upon them are without warrant.

Dr. Parks was supported by a committee composed of John A. Stewart, Thomas H. Murray, Anna E. Jackson, Bessie A. Wallace, Dr. John H. Hayes, Bettie A. Carter, Louisa L. Upperman and Mabel Hendrickson.

The letter to the mayor called attention to the fact that Asbury Park Negroes pay more taxes than do the colored citizens of any other Jersey resort, Atlantic City included; that the beach front is a public playground owned by the city just as are the streets or library square, and that the race should not be "made the laughing-stock of the entire state by continuing to be jim crowed on our own beach."

Dr. Alexander Charges Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With Practicing Segregation Of Negro Policyholders

Sends Letter of Inquiry To Company, Which Brings What He Terms As An "Evasive" Reply In Explanation of Action

Orange, N. J.—One of the most flagrant examples of segregation of Negroes which has ever been projected has been inaugurated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this state.

Recently a change was made in the company's office in Orange, and with this change the plan of segregation was instituted. When colored policyholders, who have been in the habit of making payments at the office, presented themselves for this purpose they were directed to another office in Newark, which is about five miles distant.

All Colored Policyholders

It was noted by those who went to the Newark office that only colpersons were there, and, on inquiry, one of the clerks stated that this office in Newark was being maintained especially for colored policyholders.

Upon receiving this information, Dr. W. G. Alexander wrote the following letter to the home office:

November 7, 1928

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Metropolitan Bldg, New York City.
Attention: Manager.

Dear Sir: During the last two days at least twenty of my patients have consulted me about the inauguration of what to them is a new policy by your company.

All of the persons who have seen me are of the colored race. They advised me that when they called at the Orange office for the purpose of paying premiums on insurance which they carry, they were directed to an office on Broad street, near Kinney street, Newark.

A Five Mile Trip

This Newark office is at least five miles from the Orange office, in which city all of these people live, and it requires at least one hour for a round trp to Newark, plus the consideration of car fare.

In addition to this, these persons stated that only colored people were reporting at this office for the payment of premiums. One of them stated to me that she was informed by one of the female clerks in the Newark office that it was for the use of colored people only.

Will you kindly advise me if the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has inaugurated a policy of segregation among its policyholders. If this is true, will you kindly state to me legitimate reasons for the inauguration of such policy?

Will you also advise me why it is necessary for persons living in Orange to make payments at an office which is far distant from the place they live, and which entails so much inconvenience?

It is only fair to state to you there is an intense feeling of resentment on the part of these colored policyholders over the inauguration of this program, and I am asking this information of you in all sincerity in order that they may understand thoroughly what the situation is.

W. G. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Discrimination—1928

Owners of Chain of Restaurants Ignored Man Sent There by Employer

Service Refused Till Patrolman Was Called In — Numerous Complaints Have Been Made Against Them

Amsterdam News

The owners of Child's Restaurants are being sued because of alleged discrimination against Clarence G. Hodges, 241 West 130th street, through Attorney William H. Hatfield Jr., white, 233 Broadway, who has been retained by Hodges, who is employed by Hixbie & Company, Inc., 400 Fifth avenue. The case was investigated by P. J. Curley, white, 355 Eighty-first street, Brooklyn. Papers were served on the Child's Company, 200 Fifth avenue, on Friday.

Hodges, who is a singer and lyric writer, is employed by Hixbie's as an elevator operator. His employer sent him to one of the Child's restaurants on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street to get two American cheese sandwiches and a piece of chocolate cake on Friday, Nov. 16. When he entered, Hodges said, the cashier referred him to the counter, the counter to the chef, the chef to the hostess and the hostess to a waitress.

The white girl stopped long enough to observe him curiously when he gave his order, then passed on without a word, Hodges said. He went back to the cashier and was again told to go to the counter, where he stood for forty-five minutes, completely ignored.

Returning to Hixbie's he reported that Child's had refused to serve him and he was advised to get a police officer. Patrolman John Reilly of Traffic B accompanied him back to the restaurant, where the manager and everybody denied they had refused to serve him. He then gave his order to the hostess but the chef brought it but omitted the chocolate cake. "Why didn't you give the order right in the first place?" the chef is said to have remarked.

Finally the full order was brought by one of the waitresses who, Hodges declared, held the order out at arm's length with her face turned in the opposite direction. Patrolman Reilly was present at the time, Hodges said. The case will be tried in civil court, under the Civil Rights Act.

Race discrimination is said to be a definite and sustained policy of the Child's restaurants and many complaints have been made to newspapers by persons denied service. Damage suits on this score have been instituted against them several times it is reported.

11-28-28

NEW YORK EVE. POST

SEP 25 1928

ASK COLUMBIA AID IN NEGRO NURSE BAN

University, Said to Control Sloane Hospital in Part, Urged to Have Order Lifted

COLORED GROUP IN PROTEST

Columbia University, whose trustees are said to exercise partial jurisdiction over the Sloane Maternity Hospital, a part of the new Medical Center, toward the financing of which negroes are declared to have contributed $60,000, was asked today to "repudiate and disavow" the ousting there of a negro nurse.

In a letter to the trustees the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented the case of Gladys L. Catchings, supervisor of the obstetrical department of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington,

New York

CASE LASTING MONTH OR MORE IS INDICATED

Seeley, Engineer, in Dock With Former Borough Head—Buckner Opposes Steuer

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Staff Correspondent of Evening Post

Queens County Court House, Long Island City, Sept. 25.—Five jurors have thus far been chosen to try Maurice E. Connolly, former Borough President of Queens, and Frederick B. Seely, municipal engineer, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the city and taxpayers in the construction of sewers.

Two were picked within two hours after the trial began, at 10.05 o'clock before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins. Three came with a rush in the last hour, before the morning session closed.

And with four of the five peremptory challenges allowed the defense already used it looked, far contrary to expectations, as though the jury box might be filled by nightfall.

Here is how the jury stands this afternoon:

1. Allen H. Peacock, Long Island City, contractor.

2. William A. Leonard, Flushing, secretary of the New York and Queens Gas Company.

3. Martin Wishard, Flushing, United Fruit Company employee.

4. Leonard P. White, Woodhaven, insurance agent.

5. Henry E. Meister, Queens Village, sales agent.

The State had used only two challenges and sixteen talesmen had been questioned when court adjourned for lunch.

Denies Any Bias

The first juror Peacock, is a husky, smiling young man in a green shirt and tie, who grinned his pleasure when Justice Tompkins placed him in the jury box. He was the first talesman called.

Peacock proved, by his own admission, the least prejudiced of men.

"I have nothing against anybody," he said.

He grinned broadly when Mr. Buckner asked if he knew John M. Phillips, the "sewer king," who died of alcoholism, and said he didn't.

"I never worked for the city," he added.

Leonard, who lives at 32 Prospect Street, Flushing, is as gray-haired and restrained as Peacock is young and exuberant.

Legal big guns fired questions at the

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 26 1928

NEGRO NURSE MAY SUE OVER 'OUSTING'

Student Awaits 'Redress' From Sloane Maternity Hospital

PLEA TO COLUMBIA MADE

Association Deplores Alleged Discrimination as 'Calamity'

Unless the Sloane Hospital for Women, now a part of the new $10,000,000 Medical Centre, "makes redress" to Gladys L. Catching, the young nurse said to have been ousted from a course at the hospital because she is a Negro, she probably will sue under the Civil Rights Act of New York, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday.

Robert W. Bagnall, Acting Secretary of the association, said for Miss Catching, who is now supervising nurse of the obstetrical department at the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, "Our understanding is that Miss Cathching would undertake to sue Sloane Maternity Hospital only if no other means of redress remained open."

Miss Catching, according to the charges of the association, was accepted by mail for a course in obstetrics here and was later asked to leave because she is a Negro.

Among the attorneys on the legal committee of the association are Clarence Darrow, Louis Marshall, Arthur B. Spingarn, Herbert K. Stockton and Charles H. Studin.

A special appeal was made yesterday to the trustees of Columbia University asking them to "repudiate and disavow" the alleged act of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, which the association said is in part under the jurisdiction of the university.

The statement of the association said in part: "We cannot believe that Columbia University or its trustees indorse or condone such an attitude in matters of public education particularly in the field of public health.

"It is well known that there is need of more colored doctors and nurses in this country. It would be nothing short of a calamity if the attitude adopted by the officers of the Sloane Maternity Hospital were to be tolerated and to become general.

"Negroes pledged $60,000 toward the Medical Centre project.

"May we strongly urge that the trustees of Columbia University make a plain and unequivocal statement setting forth their attitude in this situation."

There was no statement from Columbia yesterday.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 25 1928

Sloane Hospital Accused of Ban On Negro Nurse

Washington Woman Enrolled Then Ousted Because of Color, Association Charges

Case Closed, Parsons Holds

Advancement Organization Appeals to Public Opinion

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made public the charge that Sloane Maternity Hospital had ousted a student nurse previously accepted and assigned to work when it was discovered that she was a Negro.

The nurse is Miss Gladys L. Catchings, supervising head of the obstetrical department of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, who was accepted in July for admission to a three months' post-graduate course in obstetrics at Sloane Hospital.

Officials of the $10,000,000 Medical Center at 168th Street and Broadway, which now embraces Sloane and allied hospitals, refused to comment on the case. Miss A. Isabelle Byrne, superintendent of Sloane, who is specifically charged with informing Miss Catching that "because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her," is away on vacation.

General Parsons Calls Incident Closed

General William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the joint administrative board of the Medical Center, who is mentioned in the charges as having docketed the matted "closed," declined to make any statement. His son, Dr. William Barclay Parsons jr., is on the staff of the Medical Center.

The statement containing the charges which was issued from the headquarters of the association at 69 Fifth Avenue, follows in part:

"Correspondence begun in August with the hope that officials of Sloane Maternity Hospital would disavow a case of gross discrimination on grounds of color against a qualified nurse strongly recommended on the basis of past experience and service has now been terminated by a flat refusal on the part of hospital authorities to further consider the matter."

Miss Catchings, the statement continued, applied for admission to Sloane by letter on May 7, on the recommendation of Dr. W. A. Warfield, chief surgeon of Freedman's Hospital. She was accepted and told to report to the hospital on July 31, being assigned to a room on her arrival.

Dismissed on Account of Color

"She attended class and reported to assigned duty after class on August 1," the statement went on: "Later that morning she was called to the office of the superintendent, Miss Byrne, and told that because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her to continue her course.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called this matter to the attention of General Parsons, who reports in a letter dated September 19 that the hospital authorities now consider the matter 'closed.'

Appeal to Public Opinion

"The action of the Sloane Maternity Hospital in refusing to continue the Medical Center in New York City was conceived and supported by qualified nurse anxious to increase the public irrespective of race and her usefulness to the public, but that a barrier has been erected against the continued medical training which is a necessity for colored as well as white nurses.

Contributions were generously given by colored people and received by colored people and received for the Medical Center. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels that not only has an injustice been done an able and

Discrimination—1928

Owners of Chain of Restaurants Ignored Man Sent There by Employer

Service Refused Till Patrolman Was Called In — Numerous Complaints Have Been Made Against Them

Amsterdam News

The owners of Child's Restaurants are being sued because of alleged discrimination against Clarence G. Hodges, 241 West 130th street, through Attorney William H. Hatfield Jr., white, 233 Broadway, who has been retained by Hodges, who is employed by Hixbie & Company, Inc., 400 Fifth avenue. The case was investigated by P. J. Curley, white, 355 Eighty-first street, Brooklyn. Papers were served on the Child's Company, 200 Fifth avenue, on Friday.

Hodges, who is a singer and lyric writer, is employed by Hixbie's as an elevator operator. His employer sent him to one of the Child's restaurants on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street to get two American cheese sandwiches and a piece of chocolate cake on Friday, Nov. 16. When he entered, Hodges said, the cashier referred him to the counter, the counter to the chef, the chef to the hostess and the hostess to a waitress.

The white girl stopped long enough to observe him curiously when he gave his order, then passed on without a word, Hodges said. He went back to the cashier and was again told to go to the counter, where he stood for forty-five minutes, completely ignored.

Returning to Hixbie's he reported that Child's had refused to serve him and he was advised to get a police officer. Patrolman John Reilly of Traffic B accompanied him back to the restaurant, where the manager and everybody denied they had refused to serve him. He then gave his order to the hostess but the chef brought it but omitted the chocolate cake. "Why didn't you give the order right in the first place?" the chef is said to have remarked.

Finally the full order was brought by one of the waitresses who, Hodges declared, held the order out at arm's length with her face turned in the opposite direction. Patrolman Reilly was present at the time, Hodges said. The case will be tried in civil court, under the Civil Rights Act.

Race discrimination is said to be a definite and sustained policy of the Child's restaurants and many complaints have been made to newspapers by persons denied service. Damage suits on this score have been instituted against them several times it is reported.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

SEP 25 1928

ASK COLUMBIA AID IN NEGRO NURSE BAN

University, Said to Control Sloane Hospital in Part, Urged to Have Order Lifted

COLORED GROUP IN PROTEST

Columbia University, whose trustees are said to exercise partial jurisdiction over the Sloane Maternity Hospital, a part of the new Medical Center, toward the financing of which negroes are declared to have contributed $60,000, was asked today to "repudiate and disavow" the ousting there of a negro nurse.

In a letter to the trustees the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented the case of Gladys L. Catchings, supervisor of the obstetrical department of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington,

New York

CASE LASTING MONTH OR MORE IS INDICATED

Seeley, Engineer, in Dock With Former Borough Head—Buckner Opposes Steuer

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Staff Correspondent of Evening Post

Queens County Court House, Long Island City, Sept. 25.—Five jurors have thus far been chosen to try Maurice E. Connolly, former Borough President of Queens, and Frederick B. Seely, municipal engineer, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the city and taxpayers in the construction of sewers.

Two were picked within two hours after the trial began, at 10.05 o'clock before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins. Three came with a rush in the last hour, before the morning session closed.

And with four of the five peremptory challenges allowed the defense already used it looked, far contrary to expectations, as though the jury box might be filled by nightfall.

Here is how the jury stands this afternoon:

1. Allen H. Peacock, Long Island City, contractor.
2. William A. Leonard, Flushing, secretary of the New York and Queens Gas Company.
3. Martin Wishard, Flushing, United Fruit Company employee.
4. Leonard P. White, Woodhaven, insurance agent.
5. Henry E. Meister, Queens Village, sales agent.

The State had used only two challenges and sixteen talesmen had been questioned when court adjourned for lunch.

Denies Any Bias

The first juror Peacock, is a husky, smiling young man in a green shirt and tie, who grinned his pleasure when Justice Tompkins placed him in the jury box. He was the first talesman called.

Peacock proved, by his own admission, the least prejudiced of men.

"I have nothing against anybody," he said.

He grinned broadly when Mr. Buckner asked if he knew John M. Phillips, the "sewer king," who died of alcoholism, and said he didn't.

"I never worked for the city," he added.

Leonard, who lives at 32 Prospect Street, Flushing, is as gray-haired and restrained as Peacock is young and exuberant.

Legal big guns fired questions at the

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 26 1928

NEGRO NURSE MAY SUE OVER 'OUSTING'

Student Awaits 'Redress' From Sloane Maternity Hospital

PLEA TO COLUMBIA MADE

Association Deplores Alleged Discrimination as 'Calamity'

Unless the Sloane Hospital for Women, now a part of the new $10,000,000 Medical Centre, "makes redress" to Gladys L. Catching, the young nurse said to have been ousted from a course at the hospital because she is a Negro, she probably will sue under the Civil Rights Act of New York, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday.

Robert W. Bagnall, Acting Secretary of the association, said for Miss Catching, who is now supervising nurse of the obstetrical department at the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, "Our understanding is that Miss Cathching would undertake to sue Sloane Maternity Hospital only if no other means of redress remained open."

Miss Catching, according to the charges of the association, was accepted by mail for a course in obstetrics here and was later asked to leave because she is a Negro.

Among the attorneys on the legal committee of the association are Clarence Darrow, Louis Marshall, Arthur B. Spingarn, Herbert K. Stockton and Charles H. Studin.

A special appeal was made yesterday to the trustees of Columbia University asking them to "repudiate and disavow" the alleged act of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, which the association said is in part under the jurisdiction of the university.

The statement of the association said in part: "We cannot believe that Columbia University or its trustees indorse or condone such an attitude in matters of public education particularly in the field of public health.

"It is well known that there is need of more colored doctors and nurses in this country. It would be nothing short of a calamity if the attitude adopted by the officers of the Sloane Maternity Hospital were to be tolerated and to become general.

"Negroes pledged $60,000 toward the Medical Centre project.

"May we strongly urge that the trustees of Columbia University make a plain and unequivocal statement setting forth their attitude in this situation."

There was no statement from Columbia yesterday.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 25 1928

Sloane Hospital Accused of Ban On Negro Nurse

Washington Woman Enrolled Then Ousted Because of Color, Association Charges

Case Closed, Parsons Holds

Advancement Organization Appeals to Public Opinion

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made public the charge that Sloane Maternity Hospital had ousted a student nurse previously accepted and assigned to work when it was discovered that she was a Negro.

The nurse is Miss Gladys L. Catchings, supervising head of the obstetrical department of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, who was accepted in July for admission to a three months' post-graduate course in obstetrics at Sloane Hospital.

Officials of the $10,000,000 Medical Center at 168th Street and Broadway, which now embraces Sloane and allied hospitals, refused to comment on the case. Miss A. Isabelle Byrne, superintendent of Sloane, who is specifically charged with informing Miss Catching that "because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her," is away on vacation.

General Parsons Calls Incident Closed

General William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the joint administrative board of the Medical Center, who is mentioned in the charges as having docketed the matted "closed," declined to make any statement. His son, Dr. William Barclay Parsons jr., is on the staff of the Medical Center.

The statement containing the charges which was issued from the headquarters of the association at 69 Fifth Avenue, follows in part:

"Correspondence begun in August with the hope that officials of Sloane Maternity Hospital would disavow a case of gross discrimination on grounds of color against a qualified nurse strongly recommended on the basis of past experience and service has now been terminated by a flat refusal on the part of hospital authorities to further consider the matter."

Miss Catchings, the statement continued, applied for admission to Sloane by letter on May 7, on the recommendation of Dr. W. A. Warfield, chief surgeon of Freedman's Hospital. She was accepted and told to report to the hospital on July 31, being assigned to a room on her arrival.

"She attended class and reported to assigned duty after class on August 1," the statement went on: "Later that morning she was called to the office of the superintendent. Miss Byrne, and told that because she was colored there was no opportunity

Appeal to Public Opinion

"The action of the Sloane Maternity

Medical Center in New York City was conceived and supported by the public irrespective of race and color. Contributions were generously given by colored people and received for the Medical Center. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels that not only has an injustice been done an able and anxious to increase her usefulness to the public, but that a barrier has been erected against the continued medical training which is a necessity for colored as well as white nurses.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called this matter to the attention of General Parsons, who reports in a letter dated September 19 that the hospital authorities now consider the matter 'closed.'

Hospital authorities is un-American and against social policy, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeals from it to the opinion of enlightened public opinion."

It was learned from unofficial sources that, although Negro patients were frequently treated in the hospital, the question of a Negro nurse applying for admission had not been raised before.

INSURANCE DISCRIMINATIONS.

Charges have been made by a well-known physician in Orange that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New Jersey is discriminating against its colored policy holders by requiring them to pay their premiums at a new office recently opened in Newark. This office is five miles from the old office in Orange and a trip there involves an hour's time and carfare. This Newark office is said to be for the use of colored people only. Apparently white policy holders can still pay their premiums in Orange. This segregation of the colored policyholders is resented as an unnecessary discrimination. 72-1-29

The company explains the opening of the new edifice as a means "to render better service to our policyholders," and offers them the alternative of mailing premiums or having an agent call to collect. It is stated that a similar office is located in New York City, "to which premiums are sent by mail from practically every part of the country, and there is no complaint." The company's response was regarded as evasive, because it failed to answer the question as to whether it had inaugurated a policy of segregation among its policyholders, but the inferencce was that it had and the insured could either accept it or leave it alone.

Discrimination by insurance companies along the color line is no new thing, and it has prevailed more or less openly for the last fifty years, not only in the matter of premium ratings, but also in the amounts paid on policies in case of death or maturity. Especially has this been true of the department of industrial insurance, which has found so many takers among colored people, because of the feature of weekly or monthly payment of premiums on the instalment plan. The insurance agent is the most frequent caller in many of the homes in colored sections.

It has been stated that the Metropolitan Life Company for some time has been willing, if not anxious, to reduce the number of its risks among colored people, the number carried by it being so large as to demand special attention. In its publications it has noted a steady improvement in the health and mortality rating of its colored policyholders, but it has undoubtedly found it necessary to give them special attention.

The operation of such colored companies as the Victory Life in New York and the Northeastern in Newark should be able to take care of those policyholders who resent the alleged effort at segregation recently instituted by such companies as the Metropolitan. There is room, however, for very little sentiment in the matter of insurance ratings and premiums. The rates are based on mortality tables made up from the records of many years experience and no deviation can be made from them on the ground of race sentiment alone.

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 25 1928

Sloane Hospital Scored for Ousting Colored Nurse Accepted on Record

Charges of race prejudice were made yesterday against Sloane Maternity Hospital of the new Medical Center, Broadway and 168th St., by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People because a nurse, accepted by mail for a three months' graduate course, was rejected when it was found she was colored.

The nurse, Gladys L. Catchings, supervisor of the obstetrical department of the Freedman Hospital in Washington, applied by mail for a post graduate course in the obstetrical department of the Center. She was recommended by Surgeon-in-Chief Dr. W. Warfield, of Freedman Hospital.

Miss Catchings mentioned in her application that she had also been attached to Tuskegee Institute, but did not say specifically that she was colored.

Authorities at the Center did not deny the charges yesterday. Dr. William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the Center's joint administrative board, refused to comment on the case. In the statement made public by the association, it was said its protests to the rejection of Miss Catchings brought the reply that the "hospital considered the incident closed."

Was Assigned to Duty

Miss Catchings came to New York in July. On Aug. 1, she was given a room, reported to class and was assigned to duty. Later that morning, according to the statement, she was summoned to the office of the superintendent and told "that because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her to continue the course in obstetrics."

The association termed the case as one of "gross discrimination on grounds of color," and said it is not only "an injustice against an able and qualified nurse anxious to increase her usefulness to the public, but a barrier against the continued medical training which is a necessity for colored as well as white nurses."

"Contributions were generously given by colored people and received for the Medical Center. The Medical Center was conceived and supported by the public irrespective of race and color," the statement continued.

"The action of the Sloane Maternity Hospital authorities is un-American and against social policy, and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People appeals from it to enlightened public opinion."

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 25 1928

Nurse in Hospital Course Ousted Because of Race

Negro Graduate, Accepted by Mail on Her Record, Is Rebuffed by Medical Centre

A graduate nurse accepted by mail for a three months' course, and, assigned to work, was ousted because she was a Negro, according to the charge of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, against the Sloane Maternity Hospital at the new Medical Centre.

Calling the case one of "gross discrimination on grounds of color," the association in its statement yesterday said that not only was the action "an injustice against an able and qualified nurse anxious to increase her usefulness to the public but a barrier against the continued medical training which is a necessity for colored as well as white nurses."

The facts of the case, which have not been denied by authorities at the Medical Centre, have stirred the association not only into making the case public but as an effort to enlist the action of medical leaders in changing the attitude of the hospital.

Gladys L. Catchings, Supervisor of the Obstetrical Department of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, applied for a post graduate course in the Medical Centre here with a recommendation of the surgeon-in-chief, Dr. W. A. Warfield. In her application she said that she had been connected with Tuskegee Institute, but made no specific mention of being a Negro. The nurse, who is in her twenties, was accepted in July on her record and came to New York. She was given a room, attended a class and reported to assigned duty Aug. 1.

Later that morning, according to the association, she was called into the office of the superintendent and "told that because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her to continue the course in obstetrics."

An appeal to Dr. William Barclay Parsons jr., Chairman of the Joint Administration Board of the Medical Centre, drew from him the response that the hospital authorities considered the matter "closed." At the hospital yesterday it was said "the hospital wished to make no statement on the matter."

"Contributions were generously given by colored people and received for the Medical Centre. The Medical Centre was conceived and supported by the public irrespective of race and color," the statement of the association continued.

"The action of the Sloane Maternity Hospital authorities is un-American and against social policy, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeals from it to enlightened public opinion."

Discrimination- 1928

CRACKERISM AND INSURANCE

New York Amsterdam News

AS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION has often been charged against the great insurance companies, the reported action of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in its Newark office is nothing new. It is none the less reprehensible, however, and should be resented by all Negroes.

THE METROPOLITAN company has established an office in Newark for Negro policy holders only. Not only Negroes living in Newark, but those living in Orange, five miles away, are required to pay their premiums at the Newark office. To make an Orange resident, merely because of his color, go all the way to Newark when there is a company office in Orange sounds more like Georgia than a Northern state.

WHETHER THE NEW POLICY is to be confined to New Jersey or adopted everywhere remains to be seen. Whether local or general it should meet with the determined resentment and resistence of all self - respecting Negroes. The Negroes who already have paid thousands of dollars into the company may find legal means to end the discrimination.

NEGROES who are not in the company have a simpler and more effective means of showing their resentment. That is, to steer clear of that company. In the past ten years several strong Negro insurance companies have come to the front, and day by day they are demonstrating their right to public confidence and custom. In insurance and every other business Negroes need only to make up their minds that wherever and whenever possible they will refuse to deal with stores, firms or companies that practice discimination.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Denies Practicing Segregation In Handling Policies Held By Negroes

Declares That Only Certain Agents Are Permitted To Write Insurance For Race and That Industrial Policies Are Limited

Newark, N. J.—In reply to the charges of racial segregation made against the Metropolitan Insurance Co. by Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, published in The Age of November 24, and in the Newark Herald, November 16, A. P. C. Fiske, second vice-president of the Metropolitan, has written the following letter to the editor of the Herald:

New York City,
November 30, 1928.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Haley Fiske, President

Editor, The Newark Herald,
Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

New York

My attention has been called to your issue of Friday, November 16th, which bears a headline, "Metropolitan Draws Color Line." I do not believe that you wished to misrepresent the facts, consequently, I am correcting a few misstatements. I confess to being rather surprised that you use an agent of this company as a source of information, rather than coming direct to headquarters.

You state in your first paragraph "No longer are Negroes permitted to pay premiums at Metropolitan offices that are nearest to them," etc. This is quite untrue. Any of our offices will accept any premium tendered it, providing only that the insured shows the premium receipt book, or the last receipt, if it be other than Industrial or Monthly business. It is impossible that one or two of our clerks have not known of this rule. I believe that it has been called to our attention in several instances, and the clerk has been instructed that in future she must not refuse the payment of premiums under these conditions.

Certain Agents Used.

In the second paragraph you state that a Metropolitan agent told you that he had been instructed not to write any more Industrial policies for Negroes. This is true, but it dos not apply to all agents by any means. We have found by experience that certain agents are more successful with certain people than others; consequently, the privilege to write industrial insurance on colored lives has been restricted to certain agents who have shown their qualifications. This is not at all a new practice. Precisely the same restrictions exist among the Italian people in Boston, Polish people in Chicago, Portuguese people in Providence, etc. There is absolutely no discrimination against the colored race.

Restriction Policy.

The proof of the matter is that we have restricted the writing of applications on colored lives to certain agents, and then, further, have restricted the amount of purely industrial business that they can do. We have done this quite as much in the interests of the colored race as in the interest of the company.

As you probably know, colored people are great believers in life insurance, and will buy it in large quantities. It has been so easy to sell industrial insurance to them that we have found a number of cases wherein our agents have exploited families by selling entirely too much weekly payment, or industrial insurance, where ordinary insurance (that kind of insurance which is payable annually, semi-annually, or quarterly) should have been sold.

Of necessity, ordinary insurance is very much cheaper than industrial insurance, and we believe that the colored people should have more ordinary and less industrial.

Unlimited Ordinary Life.

There are absolutely no restrictions as to the kind or amount of ordinary insurance that a colored person may buy—excepting, of course, the underwriting restrictions which govern white people. We allow agents to write a reasonable amount of industrial on colored families, but no more, insisting on their writing ordinary. There are no restrictions as to the amount of insurance that colored people may have in this department.

I trust you will be good enough to publish this letter, and if in the future you mean to publish the managerial policy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company you will find out what that policy is from the management rather than from an uninformed agent.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. P. C. Fiske,
Second Vice-President.

Charge Presby. Hospital With Discriminating

New York City, Dec. 12. (By A. N. P.)—Welfare and civic organizations have joined hands with the Harlem Medical Association in the effort to investigate the charges that the Presbyterian Hospital and the Sloane Maternity Hospital exclude Negroes on account of color.

The charges against the Presbyterian Hospital grew out of the report that Mrs. Martha Hill Brown, the wife of Rev. J. W. Brown, one of the leading ministers of this section, was refused a private room at the hospital, where she expired.

In discussing the charges against the Presbyterian Hospital leaders of the Negro race have laid much emphasis upon the fact that Negroes contributed some $50,000 toward the institution. They further point out that while Negroes are welcomed to the free clinics, that is common gossip that patients who are able to pay for treatment have been denied private rooms in the hospital.

The case against the Sloane Maternity Hospital was the refusal of the officials to accept Miss Gladys Catchings as nurse. Miss Catchings was a member of the Freedmen's Hospital staff and applied for admission to the Sloane Hospital to do special work in obstetrics. She was accepted, but when it was ascertained that she was a Negro the authorities advised her that she could not be admitted.

The case was taken up with the hospital by Mrs. Susie Payton Wortham, a contributor to the building fund, and she was informed by Dean Sage that the "Catchings" case was a closed incident. The harlem associations, however, do not agree with the head of the institution, and are preparing to make an investigation of the charges.

METROPOLITAN ADMITS JIM CROW

Segregation Found on Increase Here; N.A.A.C.P. Takes Hand

The "Jim Crow" policy inaugurated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, here, has been verified by a communication from the New York office to the Secretary of the local branch N.A.A.C.P.

"Please note that we have opened an office at 1306 H street, northwest to render better service to our colored policy holders, as it is our belief that this location is more convenient for the transaction of business between the policy holders and the company."

Facilities Poor

C. C. Rose, assistant secretary of the company, makes no reference to the fact that at the H street address the policy holders must climb a flight of stairs to pay their premiums, while at the 'white' office on F street elevator service is supplied.

Prejudice Growing

The Tribune is in receipt of complaints of increasing segregation in the city which are being investigated among which is that of the Capitol Employment Bureau at 1406 G street which maintains separate rooms for white and colored and signs displayed to that effect.

Medical Center Official Breaks Four Weeks Silence With Denial Of Segregation In Its Hospital

Executive Vice-President Bush Tells Evening Journal That Negro Patients Can Have Private Rooms As Well As Ward Beds

Following the death of Mrs. Martha Hill Brown, wife of the Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, the New York Evening Journal of December 10 prints a statement accredited to officials of the new Medical Center on Washington Heights, denying that Mrs. Brown was refused a private room at the Presbyterian Hospital, as was charged in a story printed in The New York Age on November 24.

No statement for publication has hitherto been made by any of the hospital officials, and this silence of more than four weeks is now broken, according to the Journal story, by Executive Vice-President Bush, who is quoted as denying emphatically the charge of race discrimination.

Inquired As To Color.

In the story printed in The Age it was alleged that Mrs. Brown's physician, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, had advised her to enter the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment, and had applied at that hospital for a private room. Hospital employees, said the story, called Dr. Vincent's office and Mrs. Brown's home on the phone, inquiring in each case as to the patient's racial identity and color.

When told that she was colored, the hospital attache calling was declared to have replied that Mrs. Brown could not have a private room, but would have to go to a public ward. Dr Vincent, facing this impasse, immediately arranged for a private room at the Roosevelt Hospital, to which Mrs Brown was taken, and where she died on Sunday evening, December 2.

Husband Stricken.

The day before, the husband, the Rev. Dr. Brown, was stricken with pneumonia and taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he has been desperately ill ever since, having been unable either to look upon his dead wife's face or to attend the funeral, which was held from Mother Zion Church on Thursday night, December 6.

The statement printed in The Journal carried a line in large letters across top of the page, saying: "Medical Center Denies Dying Negro Was Refused a Bed," which was not the charge at all it is pointed out, since it was a private room asked for, not a bed. But Vice-President Bush, in his denial that such conditions exist, is quoted as follows:

"No Barrier," Is Claim.

"There is no such barrier at this hospital. We have private rooms as well as ward beds for Negro patients. The rule, 'without regard to race or creed,' is religiously upheld here.

"So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned, these are the facts as I know them. About three weeks ago she applied for admission. We didn't even know she was colored and arrangements were made for her here. Subsequently the reservation was cancelled by herself or her family. Why, we didn't know."

Bush indicated that there might have been some misunderstanding due to the quoted rates. In some parts of the Center private accomodations cost as high as twenty-five dollars a day.

"But we can furnish private rooms to patients of any color for six dollars a day," Bush concluded.

Center In Fight.

The Harlem Medical Center Association was reported to be taking steps to correct existing conditions at the hospital, including the one which is said to have caused Mrs. Brown to be barred.

That the association has interested itself in the case was indicated by the announcement at the office of Mrs. William H. Vanamee, the president, that Mrs. Vanamee could "say nothing at the present time."

A similar statement emanated from Dr. Louis Wright, the association's secretary. Both of these persons, however, clearly indicated that they were familiar with the details of the case.

Break Feared.

From reliable sources it was learned that the association, composed of both white and colored persons, hesitates to make its grievances known because this would align it in opposition to the Center. Actually they are trying to effect a reform by amiable arrangement with the heads of the Center. A public statement, it was pointed out would result in an open break

PREJUDICE CHARGES SIFTED

Wife Of Pastor Excluded From Private Room Rouses Criticism

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. — Aroused by recent charges of discrimination made against officials of the Presbyterian Hospital, Harlem Negroes have formed a committee to ascertain whether members of the race are excluded from the institution and nurses are barred from the Sloane Maternity Hospital on the ground of color, as alleged.

Civic and religious bodies have joined in the movement. Among organizations taking an active part are the North Harlem Medical Association, composed of Negro physicians, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Two incidents aroused the Negro citizens and brought about protests directed at the management of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Private Room Refused

One was the refusal to accept Mrs. Martha Hill Brown, wife of the Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, as a patient when she applied for a private room. Mrs. Brown, who died December 2, was finally accommodated at the Roosevelt Hospital. Her husband is ill with pneumonia at the St. Luke's Hospital.

When the report was circulated in Harlem that the wife of a minister had been the victim of color prejudice officials of the hospital came in for much criticism. That colored citizens had subscribed $50,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund was recalled.

The other source of complaint was the refusal to admit Miss Gladys Catchings as a nurse at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, under the direction of the Presbyterian Hospital, after she had been ordered to report for duty. It is charged that when Miss Catching's racial identity was learned an unfavorable stand was taken on her admission.

Mrs. Susie Payton Wortham of No. 130 West 142d street, a contributor to the building fund, wrote a letter resenting Miss Catching's exclusion and has received a reply from the president, Dean Sage, which says:

"The Presbyterian Hospital was organized for the treatment of the poor of New York without regard to race, creed or color. The hospital must select its employes with due regard to the performance of its obligations to all the patients housed within its walls. The employment of agents qualified for this purpose is vested in carefully chosen executives. The orderly operation of the hospital requires that the exercise of their discretion be upheld in the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary.

Not Open for Discussion

"The case to which you refer pertained to the internal management of the hospital and was determined in view of all the circumstances relating thereto, and to the then situation within the hospital. It is not now open for discussion."

There is a disagreement between Dean Sage and Harlem citizens as to whether the case of Miss Catchings is a closed incident.

Since the Presbyterian Hospital moved to Washington Heights, Negroes have been invited and welcomed to the free clinics. The charge is made by the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People that members of the race able to pay for a private room encounter much difficulty in getting accommodations. The refusal of Mrs. Brown is cited as a case in point.

Negro Defends Right to Keep Seat in Subway

Because one young Negro, on a crowded I. R. T. Flushing local, did not give up his seat to a woman, six members of the U. S. Navy attacked him and tried to evict every Negro occupant of the train.

Filled with "giggle water," and not conscious of their actions, although they are never fully aware of what they are doing, the navy attempted to instruct the Negro occupants in courtesy, but ended in a hasty retreat before the counter attack of a number of infuriated Negroes who refused to be taught. A Negro has not much to gain by being polite in this country for here it seems that for a Negro to be polite means that he is to be no less than a boot-licker. The inebriated gentlemen from the briny, however, thought that it was up to them to give a lesson in subway etiquette. The best laid plans of mice and men sometimes go astray, etc., said Robert Burns, and the navy seems to be no exception.

Stranded on the Canal Street station, where they had followed one Negro youth who had refused to leave the train without resistance, they boarded another south bound local to continue their self-appointed tasks. However, they hurriedly turned tail and fled, in true sailor like fashion, when a band of Negroes more formidable than themselves, approached them.

Two young Negroes were slightly injured in the melee. The police, as in all similar cases, arrived after everything was all over and after the navy had disappeared.

Discrimination - 1928

HERE IS THE ISSUE--FEDERAL SEGREGATION

Read the Survey by the President's Favorite Civil Rights Body

New York—A fact-finding survey of the extent of segregation in Washington government bureaus has been completed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through two investigators, William T. Andrews, special legal assistant, and Walter White assistant secretary. A summary of their finding, made public by the N. A. A. C. P., is as follows:

The instances of Segregation in various degress found in the Washington bureaus are summarized as follows:

Treasury Department: 60 Colored clerks in Liberty Loan checking division under a Colored section chief segregated in Room 308. Five Colored clerks stating accounts in Room 341, whites doing same work being assigned elsewhere.

Interior Department: Miss Gretchen McRae, Colored stenographer, set apart from stenographic pool. Five Colored clerks grouped at south end of room on fifth floor, white clerks being at the other end.

Post Office Department: Preferred routes said to be given to white carriers in Washington city post office, Colored not assigned to window duty and unable to rise in the service beyond the rating of "Special Clerk." Colored never made foremen or assistant foremen.

Veterans Bureau: 15 Colored clerks in Room 219 under a Colored section chief.

Government Printing Office: Separate rest rooms and lavatories for white and Colored girls, Colored girls obliged to go from 4th to 3rd floor, not allowed to use accommodations on 4th floor.

Navy Department: White clerks in front, Colored in rear of Room 3747-3750.

Cafeterias in which segregation is practiced are as follows: Bureau of Printing and Engraving: tables in rear of room used solely by Colored though both races use same steam tables. Government Printing Office: separate steam tables and separate eating tables. Navy Department: Colored assigned three tables in rear.

Cafeterias Operated by Concessionaires: separate the races in the Department of Interior (separate room assigned to Colored); Washington Post Office (separate tables for Colored clerks and carriers); U. S. Post Office building (separate steam and eating tables); General Accounting Office (separate tables).

Separate Lockers. are maintained for Colored and whites, (men and women) in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and for Colored and white men in the Washington city post office.

Separate Rest Rooms: are maintained for women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the Government Printing Office.

No indications of segregation were found in the Departments of Agriculture, Labor or State.

"Colored women seem to suffer more from race discrimination than do the men. This is true of employees graded as clerks. Colored employees graded as laborers and messengers are not confronted with race distinction as a general rule. This may be due largely to the fact that most laborers and messengers are Colored."

Mr. Andrews further reports that it appears that the photographs required by candidates for civil service appointments are used to evade selection and appointment of Colored, and adds: "The Colored clerks told me they believed that the policy of subjection and silent discrimination in civil service rating and appointment which they are undergoing is due to section, division and bureau chiefs and not to the department heads; that they believe the latter ignorant or indifferent of what is actually going on in this respect."

Mr. White in his report to the N. A. A. C. P. stressed the difficulty of remedying the present situation because many of the Colored workers are fearful of their jobs and will register no complaints to their department chiefs.

In his report to the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Andrews states:

"During the investigation upon which the instances set out were gathered, I heard many complaints from Colored clerks of unjust and unfair treatment in matters of rating and promotion. They felt they were discriminated on account of race and color, citing instances of white coworkers whose efficiency and capabilities were less than theirs. This discrimination may be termed subjective

New York.

HOLSTEIN REBUKES HOSPITAL FOR EXCLUDING COLORED NURSES

New York, Oct. 30.—Caspar Holstein has sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, copy of a letter he has written to the Board of Trustees of Presbyterian Hospital, protesting against the exclusion on grounds of color, of Miss Gladys L. Catchings from a special training course in Sloane Maternity Hospital. Mr. Holstein gave $500 to the Presbyterian Hospital for the medical center of which Sloane Hospital is a part.

In his letter Mr. Holstein wrote: "On the portals of the Presbyterian Hospital there is an inscription which reads: 'Regardless of Race, Color or Creed.' It was the realization of the dire need of an institution founded on such a great principle that prompted me to contribute to the fund, and it would reflect on my manhood, I feel, to allow a departure from this noble principle to go unchallenged."

NEW YORK HOTEL REFUSES TO HOUSE FAMOUS MOVIE STAR

"Farina" Hoskins and Other Members of Roach's "Our Gang" Accommodated at Park Central, Where Attempt Is Made to Jim-Crow Reporter

Color discrimination against "Farina" Hoskins, petite and cute member of Hal Roach's "Our Gang," who appear in Roach's universally famous comedies, caused the managers of "Our Gang" to take residence at the Park Central Hotel, Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street, instead of at the Roosevelt Hotel, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, where the management would not accommodate "Farina" and his mother, Mrs. F. Hoskins, and his personal manager, L. B. Mathonican. "Our Gang" is appearing in person all this week at the Capital Theatre on Broadway.

Before arriving in New York on Saturday on the Twentieth Century limited of the New York Central Railroad from Chicago, L. A. French, white production manager, wired ahead to the Roosevelt for accommodations.

The hotel wired back, he said, that they could not accommodate "Farina," his mother and Mr. Mathonican. Mr. French then wired to know if "some first class colored hotel" here could accommodate them and the Roosevelt communicated with the Urban League, 210 West 136th street, and is said to have admitted they could not accommodate "Farina" on account of her being colored.

After Mr. French received the Jim-Crow telegram from the Roosevelt, he wired the Park Central Hotel in the hope that no discrimination would be practiced there. The Park Central wired its O. K. to take "Farina," Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Mathonican, together with the whole gang, include Pete the dog.

In the "Our Gang" company were also Ray Coffin, white, president of the Wampus Club, an association of motion picture publicity men, and Harry Lucenay, the owner of Pete. That dogs have souls may be open to question, but there is no denying the uncanny intelligence of Pete, who can do nearly everything but talk. He is insured for $25,000.

Reporter Jim-Crowed

When a reporter from The Amsterdam News called at the Park Central to interview Mr. French, Monday night, he was treated to a dose of old fashioned, Southern Jim-Crowism. The color of his skin promptly catalogued him for the back door. He refused to enter otherwise than at the front door and he entered the passenger elevator, also.

The starter refused to allow the car, which was filled with white hotel patrons, to start and the manager was called to ask him out. The manager told the reporter that he would have to take the service elevator because it was the rule of the house and that his presence among the hotel guests in the elevator would be resented.

"I don't think it will," the reporter told the manager, "and I'm quite sure your guests wouldn't give it a thought.

"And furthermore, as a newspaper reporter, I am here to see one of your guests and I don't see why I can't be taken up in that elevator. In fact, the reason I'm here is to investigate color discrimination against "Farina" at another hotel. Now I walk right into another one and meet the same thing."

The manager suddenly changed his mind and called the starter to take the reporter up on a passenger car. But this particular car had closed down for the evening. It was lighted, however, and the reporter was finally Jim-Crowed to the nineteenth floor, and obtained his interview.

Farina Feted

Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller, white, widow of a former partner of John D. Rockefeller Sr., "threw a party" for "Farina" at the Ambassador Hotel at Los Angeles in March in celebration of Farina's seventh birthday.

Among those who attended were a Rajah from India, two princes, several countesses, the Wampus Club, the secretary of the Aeronautical Club, several newspaper editors and

publishers, and a host of other notables. Farina was bedecked in a white satin suit.

Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland have all given parties for "Our Gang," who resided en masse at the finest hotels. New York is the first place to show color discrimination, said Mr. French. A special party for the gang will be given at the Park Central on the roof garden, one night this week.

Contrary to common belief, Farina is not a girl but a boy. He has appeared in Hal Roach's comedies since he was six months old, at which time the only way to get him to act was by imitating Sunshine Sammy, who would stand behind the camera and "direct" him. Sammy and "Farina" are not related. Sammy outgrew the gang and went into vaudeville.

Discrimination – 1928.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JAN 3 1928

the Rio Grande.

"JIM CROW" IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Metaphorically speaking, the leaders of the negro race in this city see the shadow of "Jim Crow" darkening New York University. They insist that in two reported cases a student has paid in advance for dormitory accommodations and has been refused such accommodations when his race was known. They declare that one girl so white that she had to be questioned about it owned to negro blood and was thrown out of the physical education department frankly for the reason that "Southern girls" objected. The answer of the university authorities is what lawyers call a plea of confession and avoidance. "Our negro students enter into all phases of the university life. Many of them are our brightest students. Many colored persons are respected alumni. But New York University reserves the right to use such discrimination in the selection of students for admission to dormitories, classes or courses as seems advisable to promote the best interests of the greatest number."

Almost five years ago the "Jim Crow" shadow darkened counsels at Harvard. Under the rules all freshmen had to use the same dormitories and eat at the same commons. One freshman was Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Second, grandson of a United States Senator, whom later both President Garfield and President McKinley honored with the appointment of Register of the United States Treasury. The young man's father, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, named for the distinguished New Yorker, who was a colleague of Blanche K. Bruce in the Senate, was a prosperous and capable physician. Because of a shade of negro blood young Bruce was excluded from the Harvard dormitory and commons. The storm of protest from Harvard alumni, who cherished the tradition of race equality, was such that a compromise was arrived at saving the faces of the Dons but preserving the self-respect of the student.

We suppose it is true that in most large Northern universities the problem has been presented in one form or another. It is a difficult problem in a small college town, but it was only made difficult at Cambridge by the compulsory fellowship for freshmen. Here in New York there are fewer complications. A large percentage of the students of all races at New York University live at homes somewhere in the great city. There is no "social equality" involved in negroes listening to the same lectures with white students. The commons issue disappears. The dormitory issue shows itself only in rare cases. Virtually the physical education department is the only field of controversy.

Considering these facts, we imagine Secretary James Weldon Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is unwise in assuming that "Jim Crow" is haunting New York University. All of what are called and regarded as the cultural advantages of a university education are open to blacks and whites alike. And fighting with shadows is neither elevating nor inspiring.

NORTH SIDE NEWS
BRONX, N. Y.
JAN 8 1928

N.Y.U. HEAD DENIES THAT NEGROES ARE DENIED PRIVILEGES

In reply to the protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that there has been discrimination against colored students, Harold O. Voorhis, assistant to the chancellor at New York University, denied that there was any such discrimination, but admitted, however, that colored students have been excluded from courses in physical education.

Voorhis declared that the university's position was best summed up, in the statement, "New York University reserves the right to use such discrimination, in the selection of students for admission to dormitories, as seem advisable to promote the best interests of the greater number."

He further declared that the university had been fortunate in having few cases of alleged discrimination charged against it and also said that limited bathing facilities had made it appear advisable not to include colored students in the physical education course. But, in general, Voorhis said, colored students are entered into all phases of university life.

[illegible] JOURNAL

JAN 1 1928

New York University Defends Charges of Negro Discrimination

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(AP)—Complaint of discrimination against negroes at New York university has been made by the National Association for the advancement of colored people.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, said the society's attention had been called to at least four instances of discrimination within the last year and a half. One student, he said, had been refused a dormitory room after he had been assigned one by mail, while the other cases were negro students who were excluded from physical education courses because of their race. He said the association was seeking a definite statement of policy from the university.

Harold O. Voorhis, assistant to the chancellor, said the university's position was that it reserves the right to use such discrimination in the selection of students for dormitories and courses as seems advisable to promote the best interests of the greatest number.

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Negro Society Asks Statement of Policy from Directors

In at least four instances during the past year and a half negro students at New York University have been refused admission to dormitories or the course in physical education because of their race, it became known when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People admitted that it has been engaged in protracted negotiations to obtain from the university a definite statement of policy with regard to negro students.

Although denying that any general discrimination against negro students existed at New York University, Harold O. Voorhis, assistant to the chancellor, admitted that negro students had been excluded from the course in physical education and that in at least one instance a negro had been barred from a dormitory after a room had been assigned by letter. But in each case, Mr. Voorhis said, the action was taken to protect the interests of the majority, and was prompted by a desire to save both the negro and the white students from what would otherwise lead to an embarrassing situation.

STUDENTS SEGREGATED AT N.Y.U.

Complaint Against Discrimination in the Dormitories and Course of School Ignored

NEW YORK, January 4.—Reports of repeated acts of segregation being committed against colored students at New York University have caused a strong protest against such to be sent out from the national headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P. In response to the complaint Harold O. Voorhis, assistant Chancellor, endeavored to justify the discrimination against colored students.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., gave evidence in which five colored students had suffered humiliation and embarassment through segregation. The following instances were given:

Thomas W. Young of Norfolk, Va., was denied admittance to a dormitory although he had paid for a room and one had been assigned him by letter.

A. T. Spaulding of Burham, N. C.,

was excluded from a dormitory under similar circumstances as in the case of young.

Reba McLain, who applied in person to the Department of Physical Education, and was admitted to the course and attended classes, was called to the office of the head of the department, questioned as to her race and when she said she was a Negro was told that she could not continue in the course, because southern white girls in the class objected to her presence.

Mattie Neeley and Albert Smith were excluded from classes in physical education.

Mr. Johnson bitterly assailed the practice of segregation in one of the foremost institutions of American civilization. He advocated rulings against such practices in any department of the school. He also stated that numerous whites connected with the university have expressed themselves as being opposed to the practice of segregation.

In answer to the protest of the N. A. A. C. P., Voorhis said Monday that "New York University reserves the right to use such discrimination in the selection of students for admission to dormitories, classes or courses as seems advisable to promote the best interests of the greatest number." He stated that "bathing facilities in the Department of Physical Education were so limited that it did not seem advisable to permit the admission to courses in that department of the complainants cited by Mr. Johnson." As soon as larger accommodations are added the university hopes to be able to include Negroes in the course," he said.

It was stated at the State Department of Education at Albany, that the segregation activities at New York University would be ignored by that body unless a formal complaint is made.

IGNORES BAN ON NEGROES.

State Education Department Has No Complaint on N. Y. U. Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The barring of negroes from physical education and from the dormitories of New York University will be ignored by the State Department of Education unless a formal complaint is made. Charges by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People that negroes were so discriminated against at New York University have not thus far been filed with the department, Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education, said tonight.

"There is some question whether the department has any jurisdiction in the matter," Dr. Graves said. "No appeal has been made to the department. I do not care to discuss the matter or prejudge it."

30 Organizations Combine to Fight Racial Barrier

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 1—(ANP)—When it was announced that the New York University had barred colored students from certain courses in that school, thirty organizations combined to fight the ban.

Many colored organizations are included in this organization, but the majority of them are white. No exact date has been set for the conference between representatives of the organizations, but they are to get together this week on the problem and try to get to a solution of the trouble.

The committee which has issued the call states: "The administration of the school has frankly admitted that the reason of the exclusion of the four was their race. The New York State Department of Education has refused to act, because it lacks jurisdiction. Somebody must act," the conference call states. "It must be your organization and its kind. Let us all act together to blast the lie of race prejudice."

Many Organizations Represented

The following organizations are said to be represented in the call for the conference: Liberia 1 Club, New York University, Social Problems Club, City College, New York; International Student, Hunter College; Young Workers League; Liberal Club, City College, New York; N. A. A. C. P.; American Negro Labor Congress; Spanish Workers Center; Civil Liberties Union; Harlem Forum; Dr. Harry Ward, Methodists; Lewis Gannett, the Nation; Douglass Society; Heywood Broun, the New York World; Eric Walrond, author; Porto Rican Brotherhood of America; Liga Porta Riquena Hispana; Pushkin Society; Inter-Collegiate Society; Young Peoples Socialist League of Harlem; Pullman Porters; Young Peoples Fellowship of St. Phillips Church; Debutante Club; the Urban League; Students Literary Association; Wolf Club; Cleo Donnell Society, City College of New York; Menorah Society, City College of New York.

Each of these organizations and personages represent a powerful faction and when their influence is brought to bear on New York University, it is expected that the results will be quick and to the point.

Mayor Denies Segregation

NEW YORK, (A. N. P.)—Mayor James J. Walker in an official announcement today denied that George W. Harris, former alderman, denied that he was responsible for the segregation of colored policemen in the Bremen parade. Captain Noble of the 16th Precinct will be asked for an explanation.

Harlem Aldermen Fight Segre'tion of Police

New York City, May 9.—(By A. N. P.)—Alderman Fred R. Moore, and John C. Hawkins, in addresses delivered from the floor at meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Tuesday, reiterated the charges that Negro policemen were segregated from the line of march during the parade in honor of the Bremen fliers.

According to the statements of the aldermen, Negro officers were shunted off to side streets during the parade instead of being placed on duty at their customary posts, many of which the parade passed. Alderman Moore pointed out the injustice of this and declared it was an insult to the Negro citizenry of New York City.

Vice Chairman Charles A. McManus, majority leader of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Peter McGuinness of the Greenpoint district, denied that there had been any intentional discrimination and the latter declared that he had seen several Negro officiers in the city hall plaza during the welcoming ceremonies and a few along the line of march. The alderman, however, did not state whether or not these officers were on duty.

They reiterated the charge, made by former Alderman George W. Harris, that the negro policemen were relegated to posts on Madison Avenue or elsewhere at points where they could not see the procession.

Vice Chairman Charles A. McManus, majority leader of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Peter McGuinness of the Greenpoint district, Brooklyn, denied there had been any intentional discrimination and the latter declared that he had seen "half a dozen colored policemen in City Hall Plaza during the welcoming ceremonies and several others along the line of march."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 2 1928

NEGRO ALDERMEN COMPLAIN

Insist Negro Policemen Were Side-Tracked in Fliers' Reception.

Further charges that the Police Department, or, at least, one precinct commander, discriminated against negro policemen in making police assignments for street duty during the reception to the fliers on Monday, were made yesterday from the floor of the Board of Aldermen by Aldermen John C. Hawkins and Fred R. Moore, both negro Republicans representing districts in Harlem.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 31 1928

Albany County.

In reply to Secretary Mellon's denial that there exists a widespread system of race segregation to the 30 odd bureaus of the Treasury Department, Neval H. Thomas, president of the Washington branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday wrote an open letter to the secretary, saying he found segregation rampant in the department.

SCHOOL BATTLE IN ATLANTIC CITY IS WON BY NEGROES

New York City.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announces that a writ has been won from the supreme court of New Jersey, directing officers of the Pennsylvania Avenue School in Atlantic City to admit Negro children, or show cause at a hearing October 2.

The suit was brought by Eugene R. Hayne, colored attorney retained by the N. A A C. P. in behalf of Mrs. Carrie Simpkins, who charged that her three children had been barred from that school "solely on account of race and color."

It had been attempted by the school authorities to make colored children attend the segregated Indiana Avenue School, where they arrived exhausted and often late because of the great distances they had to go.

This is the second victory won by the N. A. A. C. P. against segregated schools in New Jersey The first victory having been won in Toms River.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

SEP 25 1928

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC
SEP 25 1928

CHARGE NURSE DISMISSED BECAUSE OF HER COLOR

Charges that the Sloane Maternity Hospital ousted Gladys L. Catchings, a previously accepted student nurse, because of a discovery that she is colored, were made yesterday in a lengthy statement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The statement charged discrimination on the part of the hospital authorities and declared their action "un-American and against social policy."

RACE BIAS LAID TO HOSPITAL

Charging that Sloane Maternity Hospital refused opportunity for medical training to a colored nurse solely upon the grounds of her race, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No 69 Fifth avenue, yesterday issued a public statement criticizing that institution.

Dr. William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the joint administrative board of the medical centre, who is referred to in the association's statement, refused to admit the truth of the charge, deny it, or discuss it in any way yesterday.

The association alleges that Gladys L. Catchings, a registered trained nurse, supervisor of the obstetrical ward of the Freedmen's Hospital, in Washington, was recommended by Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief of that institution, to the Sloane Maternity Hospital staff as qualified to take the special training course offered by that hospital. Miss Catchings, the statement charges, was accepted, assigned a room, and reported for classes, when she was informed that because she was colored she would not be permitted to continue her study.

The statement points out that Sloane Maternity Hospital is a public institution, that colored nurses and physicians require the special

...cation declares, have written ... reply to protests that they "conside... the incident closed."

The hospital authorities, the com...

Discrimination - 1928. New York.

Loew's Theatres Charged With Jim Crow Policy In Segregating Negro Patrons at American and Victoria

Age New York, N. Y. Feb. 25, 1928.

Public School Teacher Tells of Humiliating Experience When Usher Bars Her and Husband From Seats In Theatre Orchestra

Attention has been called a number of times to what appears to be a studied effort on part of the Loew's theatre management to jim crow Negro patrons of Loew's American on 42nd street, between 7th and 8th avenues, and of Loew's Victoria at 125th street, near 7th avenue. Attempted segregation of Negroes by forcing them to sit in the balcony, even though they purchased orchestra seats, has resulted in the filing of several civil rights damage suits.

Notwithstanding, there seems to abatement of their attitude by the theatre management, as is evidenced by repeated complaints from patrons, many of whom quietly submit to the discriminatory tactics, by taking the seats to which they are directed, while others indignantly refuse and ask for the return of their money.

Barred From Orchestra.

The Age is in receipt of a strong letter of complaint from Miss Adelaide Strickland of 4042 Barnes avenue, Williamsbridge, who tells of having been ushered to balcony seats on several occasions, although she had tickets for the orchestra, until finally she awoke to a realization of the fact that she was being made the victim of a deliberate segregation policy.

In her letter, Mrs. Strickland writes. "The colored people of New York City ought to deny their patronage to the Loew's theatres if the policy of all their shows houses is to be represented by that of Loew's American, 42nd street, and Loew's Victoria, 125th street. Several times I bought tickets at Loew's Victoria for orchestra seats and was told that I was to sit in the balcony.

"When I found out the cause for this action I ceased attending that theatre, thinking that possibly they had a grievance against a certain race, but after an occurrence on February 13 at Loew's American I came to the conclusion that the Loew's theatres are combined in a deliberate attempt to segregate the people of the coored race in their theatres.

Ticket Taker Kept Stubs.

"My husband, a postal employee, and myself, a teacher in the elementary schools of the City of New York, went to Loew's American for an evening of pleasure. At the box office he procured two orchestra tickets. I proceeded ahead of him as far as the orchestra entrance, where I was stopped by an usher. We were asked for our stubs.

"I turned to my husband thinking that he had them, and he in turn said that the agents who received the tickets did not return the stubs, telling him that he did not need them. We returned to the ticket taker, telling him that the usher had demanded our stubs before allowing us to enter the orchestra. He again said that we needed no stubs, but we were to proceed to the balcony where we would be admitted without them.

"We told him that we had bought orchestra tickets and we were therefore entitled to orchestra seats, whereupon we were again told to go to the balcony. This we refused to do and upon explaining the situation, we asked to have our money refunded, which was done, and we proceeded quietly from the theatre so as to suffer no further humiliation before the dozen or so people standing in the lobby at that time.

"If this is the way this chain of theatres feel toward us then we should not enrich their coffers with our money, but rather go where our presence is desired and appreciated and where we are assured of the justice, equality and respect that is justly due us as American citizens."

U. S. Army Organizations Blacklist DuBois, Peabody

Age New York, N. Y. 2-25-28

NEW YORK CITY.—The Scabbard and Blade, the national fraternity of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Fred Mafryn of the Key Men Of America, Edward Hunter, Industrial Defense Association of Boston, and Harry A. Jung, Military Intelligence Association, are among the agencies said to be active in promoting blacklists against prominent speakers in American life today. From the list said to come from Scabbard and Blade the following are interesting to our group:

"W. E. Burghardt Du Bois—He is editor of the Crisis official organ fo the National Association of Colored People). In February and March he toured the country to build up a friendly sentimentt oward the Negro. . . ."

"George Foster Peabody—He is interested in Negro Schools, being a trustee of the American Church Institute for Negroes and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The latter is said to be a 'hotbed' of race equality . . . . ."

CHAIN STORES REAP HARVEST BUT DRAW LINE

Recent Survey Shows That Out of 85 Thriving Enterprises, Located Between 124th and 145th Streets, Less Than 12 Negroes Are Employed

According to the Statistical Department of the Negro League for Equal Political and Civic Rights, a business of $400,000 per month is done by 85 chain stores located within the boundary of 124th and 145th streets, yet they employ in all less than a dozen Negroes in any capacity. Of this sum, the department estimates 98 per cent is the money of Negroes. The chain stores listed were as follows: Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 30 stores; James Butler, 19; Daniel Reeves, 10; Oppenheimer, 7; Sheffield Farms, 3; Grand Union Stores, 3; Atlas, 1; United Cigars, 9; Cushman, 3.

In the League's announcement, they say that the Daniel Reeves Company is the only one that employs a Negro in a position of responsibility, that company having made one of their four colored clerks a store manager, in one of the ten stores which they conduct in Harlem. In contrast to the Daniel Reeves Company, the League claims that the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which maintains thirty stores in Harlem, the largest number by far of all the chain stores, employs but four Negro clerks, none of whom is a manager, though one is the highest salaried grocery clerk in this community, who, for some unknown reason, has never been advanced to a managership.

Business with the A. & P. seems to be very encouraging. During the past six months they have opened three new stores on Lenox avenue, and they now maintain a store on every block on that avenue.

The survey made by the League continues to show that, while some of these chain stores employ Negro clerks, the door for advancement is absolutely closed against them, and some, notably the United Cigar Store Company, do not employ a Negro in any capacity. Menials were not included in the survey.

Concluding, the statistical department says that a yearly business is done by the white chain stores of $4,000,000, nearly every cent of which comes from the pockets of Negroes of Harlem.

It is to correct that condition, whereby the money of colored people is gladly taken in trade, but their services as employees is not wanted, that the Negro League for Equal Political and Civic Rights was formed and is now working, say the members of that organization.

To Protest Segregation At New York University

There will be a mass protest meeting in Harlem at the St. Mark's M. E. Church, West 138th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Friday, March 30 at 8 p.m. The meeting is called to protest the discrimination against six Negro students in New York University. The conference that has arranged the mass meeting has given out the following statement:

"In view of the fact that repeated attempts to get the faculty of New York University to rescind its action against these students have failed of any response, the Conference Against Race Discrimination believes that only with a mass movement against this action, awakening both Negroes and whtes to the necessity of ridding this country of race discrimination, will such action be effective if fought."

Those scheduled to speak at the meeting are Clarence Darrow, Robert Minor, William Pickens, A. P. Randolph, Miss Neely of New York University, O. Fisher and Dr. J. W. Robinson, with Richard B. Moore, chairman.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
APR 16 1928

RACIAL HANDICAP

A SURVEY of conditions in the negro quarter of an industrial city shows that the negroes are discriminated against unfairly in the matter of rent. They don't get much in housing accommodations, and what they get they are overcharged for.

"They are paying more rent, on the average," says the report, "for tumble-down tenements without bath, gas, electric light, etc., than white residents of about the same economic status are paying for decent housing with most of the modern conveniences."

This is probably the situation in most cities. The negro usually gets the worst end of it. He has less opportunity than the white man, and then is blamed for his deficiencies. If the black man is to be judged by the white man's standards he should have the white man's chance.

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"They are paying more rent, on the average," says the report, "for tumble-down tenements without bath, gas, electric light, etc., than white residents of about the same economic status are paying for decent housing with most of the modern conveniences."

This is probably the situation in most cities. The negro usually gets the worst end of it. He has less opportunity than the white man, and then is blamed for his deficiencies. If the black man is to be judged by the white man's standards he should have the white man's chance.

White Church In Durham Barred Its Doors To Negroes When Evangelist Billy Sunday Was Billed To Preach

Protesting Colored Minister Finally Won His Way In With His Wife and a Few Others And Were Given Seats In The Gallery

The Rev. H. Albert Smith, instructor and chaplain at the North Carolina College, has discovered through a recent experience that the white man's race prejudice would debar black men from hearing the Gospel of the Son of God.

Rev. Smith's unique experience came in connection with a special religious service held at the new First Baptist Church (white) last Monday morning, at which time "Billy" Sunday, the famous evangelist, preached to a throng of 2,500 who crowded the building. Although present an hour before the service was scheduled to begin the colored clergyman and his wife were refused admission by the ushers. The Negro clergyman sent for a white minister one of whose coadjutants he had in the last year presented from the college rostrum, and this divine confirmed the words that "no provision had been made for colored people."

Rev. Smith raised a vigorous protest which elicited from his white brother the angry retort: "You will be lucky now to gain admission because your attitude is bad. You dare question the sincerity of this meeting. Do you think we are going to alter our arrangements just for your personal consideration?"

Nevertheless the ministers went into conference and after ten or fifteen minutes, not only were the colored minister and his wife admitted, but a small section of the gallery was reserved for Negroes; and two colored women, who had also been refused admission were given opportunity to hear the famous evangelist.

Rev. Smith comments as follows with reference to the incident:

"When co-workers here at the institution told me that churches in Durham would actually turn Negroes away from their doors, I refused to believe them. But my recent experience proves them to have been right.

"My purpose for attending this particular service was to hear the

Discimination-1928

New York

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL WILL NOT ADMIT COLORED PATIENTS FOR PRIVATE ROOM TREATMENT

Mrs. Brown, Wife of Mother Zion's Pastor, Refused Accommodation Although Race Gave $50,000 To Medical Center Fund

At the imposing entrance of New York's twenty million dollar Medical Center on 167th street west of Broadway, an imposing stone bears the following inscription set in bronze letters:

"The Presbyterian Hospital, for the poor of New York without regard to race, creed or color. Supported by voluntary contributions."

Despite this display of fairness, there have been two aggravated cases of racial discrimination at the Medical Center within the past few months.

The first was against a young colored nurse, a graduate of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., who was refused admittance to a class doing graduate work in nursing because she was colored.

A More Flagrant Case

Now comes an even more flagrant case at the Presbyterian Hospital, which was founded by the late James Lenox, because no hospital in the city would admit his colored servant.

Mrs. Martha Hill Brown, wife of the Rev. James W. Brown, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, has been ailing since her return from a trip to the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Island. Last week her physician, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent of 209 West 135th street, advised her to take treatment at a hospital and recommended the Presbyterian Hospital. The patient consented and the doctor made application for a private room.

Immediately, employees of the hospital began making inquiries to find out whether Mrs. Brown was white or colored. Someone from the hospital called the doctor's office and inquired whether Dr. Vincent's patients were white or colored. The nurse replied that they were equally divided between the two races.

Refused Private Room

An inquiry was made at Dr. Brown's residence by a Miss Holt, who asked to speak to the trained nurse on duty. She told this nurse, Miss M. Legall, that she wanted to ask a few questions and only wanted the reply, "yes" or "no". Her first question was as to whether Mrs. Brown was colored or white. When Miss Legall replied that Mr. Brown was colored, she was informed that Mrs .Brown could not have a private room in the hospital, but would have to go to one of the public wards.

In the meantime ,Dr. Vincent made inquiry at the Roosevelt Hospital, which readily consented to admit Mrs. Brown to a private room where she is now undergoing treatment.

Negroes Gave $50,000 To Fund

When the Columbia University Medical School, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and several other hospitals, united to erect the Medical Center four years ago, they conducted a city-wide campaign for funds and several million dollars were contributed by the public. An auxiliary committee was formed in Harlem, with the Rev. Richard M. Bolden as Chairman and Dr. Louis T. Wright as secretary. This committee made a thorough canvas of Harlem and succeeded in raising something over $50,000 toward this fund.

The record of the Presbyterian Hospital for fairness, without regard to race, was pointed to in the campaign and assurance was given the Harlem public that this policy would be continued at the new institution.

Manhattan Lodge Gave $6,000

Several public meetings were held in Harlem, the largest being at Salem M. E. Church, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor, on Sunday afternoon, June 14, 1925. At this meeting, addresses were made by Dr. C. C. Burlingame, now the chief administrative officer of the Center; Dr. Louis T. Wright, the Revs. W. W. Brown and A. Clayton Powell, who made the appeal. Several thousand dollars were reported at this meeting, including a gift of $6,000 from Manhattan Lodge, No. 45, I. B. P. O. E. of W., by its then exalted ruler, J. Dalmus Steele.

Later during the campaign contributions were made by a number of other organizations including the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, under Harry J. Edwards, grand master; the colored Post Office employees, and the various churches, including $100 from Mother A. M. E. Zion Church. The largest individual contribution was $1,000 from Casper Holstein.

These contributors and other residents in Harlem are indignant over the treatment given colored citizens since the opening of the Center.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, secretary to the Uptown Auxiliary of the Medical Center, which was made a permanent body after completion of the buildings, was informed of the discrimination against Mrs. Brown.

He expressed surprise to know that such a thing could happen at the Presbyterian Hospital. He knew from experience he said, that some of the hospitals do not admit colored patients to their private wards. Several of his patients had been refused such wards at St. Luke's Hospital, Mt. Sinai and other hospitals but it was so rare that a colored patient had enough money to pay for such treatment, no definite protest had been made against discrimination.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 25 1928

SAYS NEGRESS WAS BARRED

National Association Charges Sloane Hospital Excluded Nurse.

A trained nurse who had been accepted by the Sloane Hospital for Women for an advanced training course was prevented from taking the course by the hospital authorities when they discovered she was a negress, according to a statement yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Miss Gladys L. Catchings, supervisor of the obstetrical department of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, was the nurse. According to the statement, she arrived at the hospital Aug. 1, having enrolled by mail, and after attending one class was told that because of her color she could not continue.

The association denounced the action of the hospital authorities as "un-American" and "against social policy." At the Medical Centre it was said that t he hospital authorities had no comment to make on the statement.

COLGATE ALLOWS VANDERBILT TO DRAW COLOR LINE

Submits To Southerners And Keeps Negro Star Out of Lineup

The best player on the Colgate University football team is a Negro, Vaughn, whose work during the past season brought the ranking of his team up to a position of major importance. But despite Vaughn's worth to his team, the athletic authorities signed an agreement to play Vanderbilt University in Nashville last week, with the express understanding that Colgate would respect "southern tradition" by keeping Vaughn out of the game. Vanderbilt won the game.

As a result the student body at Colgate and many friends are criticising the athletic authorities' treatment of the colored star, and at the same time they are urging that Vaughn retaliate by refusing to play with the team this season.

Sloane Hospital Raises Color Bar

Ousts Freedmen's Nurses From Course, N.A.A.C.P. Charges

Charges of color discrimination were made here Monday against

Sloane Hospital, one of the allied group in Medical Center, 168th street and Broadway, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The specific charge is that Miss Gladys L. Catchings, head of the obstetrical department of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, was ousted after one day of a three-month course in obstetrics.

Reporting for duty July 31 after her application was accepted, the organization alleges, Miss Catchings was informed August 1 that "because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her." General William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the Medical Center administrative board, declined to comment upon the matter, calling it a closed incident.

"The action of the Sloane Maternity Hospital is un-American," the association declares in its appeal to public opinion. Built and supported by the public irrespective of race, the action of the institution serves to erect a barrier against the nurse's desire to increase her usefulness to the public, it is contended.

The Medical Center proclaims over its doors that its aim is to serve regardless of color, race or creed.

N. Y. HOSPITAL STILL BARS D. C. NURSE

Freedmen's Hospital Supervisor Ousted From Special Nurses' Course

HOLSTEIN PROTEST

Race Gave $60,000 Towards Hospital Fund

NEW YORK. — Caspar Holstein, recently kidnapped and freed, sent to the N. A. A. C. P. copy of a letter he has written to the Board of Trustees of Presbyterian Hospital protesting against the exclusion on grounds of color, of Miss Gladys L. Catchings from a special training course in Sloane Maternity Hospital. Mr. Holstein gave $500 to the Presbyterian Hospital for the medical centre of which Sloane Hospital is a part.

In his letter Mr. Holsteiln wrote: "On the portals of the Presbyterian Hospital there is an inscription which reads: 'Regardless of Race, Color or Creed.' It was the realization of the dire need of an institution founded on such a great principle that prompted me to contribute to the Fund, and it would reflect on my manhood, should I allow a departure from this noble principle to go unchallenged."

Race Gave $60,000

Miss Catchings is supervisor of the obstetrical department of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington. Last summer she wished to take a post graduate course in obstetrics at Sloane Maternity Hospital. Sloane Maternity, with Presbyterian Hospital and other institutions, makes up Manhattan's splendid new Medical Centre. Negroes have contributed their mites (about $60,000) to that Medical Centre.

Presbyterian Hospital, a component, was founded in 1868 to provide medical treatment for all persons without regard to creed, race or any other distinctions. Although Presbyterian Hospital now has no colored people among its board, staff, interns or nurses, it has had.

Miss Catchings Presumed

So Supervisor Catchings presumed that Sloane Maternity made no discrimination against Negroes. In her application, which she sent by mail, she did not mention that she was colored. But she did refer to her service at Freedmen's Hospital and her studies at Tuskegee Institute, both well-known institutions. Her application was accepted; she went to Manhattan; she registered, was assigned to duty. Then someone complained that her dark presence was obnoxious. Sloane Maternity ousted her.

N. A. A. C. P. Statement

Recently the N. A. A. C. P. pointed out: "It is well known that there is need of more colored doctors and nurses in this country. It is also well known that the opportunities accorded them for the full and adequate education and training they are eager to have are exceedingly limited. It would be nothing short of a calamity if the attitude adopted by the officers of Sloane Maternity Hospital were to be tolerated and were to become general."

Hospital Trapped

Sloane Maternity officials, trapped in an embarrassing situation, considered the matter "closed."

Meets Jim-Crow At Social School

Prejudice Forces Young Woman to Give Up Course

Race prejudice on the part of Southern class members is said to have been responsible for Mrs. Ida Roberts-Jiggetts, in charge of social service and recreation at St. Mark's Community House, 137th street and Edgecombe avenue, being obliged to give up her class work in home making and social science at the School of Fine and Applied Arts, Eighth street and Broadway.

Mrs. Jiggetts, who lives at 351 St. Nicholas avenue, had received the school's literature arvertising the course. She paid her tuition fee and entered the class on October 12. The class meets every Friday. Before she returned to class the next following week, her teacher, Miss Alma C. Gillette, telephoned her, inviting her out to luncheon to discuss "something important."

Mrs. Jiggetts said she explained that time would not permit her accepting the offer, and finally persuaded her to discuss the matter. The teacher kindly requested her not to return to the class as at least 90 per cent of the class was composed of Southerners, mostly women, who objected to her presence. There was one other Negro pupil in the class who was also asked to stay away, it is reported.

COLORED VETERINARY DOCTOR WINS AGAINST OUSTER PLOT IN FORT SCOTT

New York, Oct. 19th—Elisha Scott, attorney, of Topeka, Kansas, informs the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the victory won by Dr. J. W. Brown, colored veterinary doctor, against a plan to oust him from his hospital in Fort Scott, by city ordinance.

Mr. Scott in his letter to the N. A. A. C. P. writes that: "the Court in granting the Temporary Injunction rendered an opinion in writing that completely ended the case.—So all that remains in that case is for me to take a judgment in default.. Will further advise that the City of For Scott passed another ordinance directed at Dr. Brown, and I immediately notified the City Attorney what we intended to do in the event Dr. Brown was arrested, so there has been nothing else done and he is practicing his profession and doing nicely."

Dr. Brown, who was born in Fort Scott, was the first Negro to receive a degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College in the Division of Veterinary Medicine, in 1912. After teaching for a year at Tuskegee he established himself in practice in his native city, buying and fitting up a hospital building.

In response to petitions signed by prejudiced neighbors, the City Council passed an ordinance on February 14, 1928, making it unlawful for anyone to keep infected animals for treatment within 100 feet of a private dwelling. The discriminatory nature of the ordinance was shown when a neighboring white veterinarian, in the same block, was allowed to continue practicing unmolested, while Doctor Brown was arrested.

Dr. Brown was threatened with a fine of $50 for each day he continued practising, but this attempted discrimination has now been decisively defeated by court action.

Presbyterian Medical Center Does Not Admit Colored Nurses To Take Post Graduate Work In Sloane Hosp.

Freedmen's Hospital Nurse Is Accepted For 3-Months Course But After Reporting And Assignment Was Barred Because of Race

According to a report given out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Joint Administrative Board of the Presbyterian Hospital and Medical Center, does not permit colored nurses to take graduate work at the Sloan Maternity Hospital, which is affiliated with the Center.

Miss Gladys L. Cathings, who is registered, and was supervisor of the obstetrical department of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, applied by letter May 7 for admission to the hospital's three months course for graduate nurses. The application was accompanied by a letter of recommendation from Dr. P. A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief at Freedman Hospital.

Assigned To Duty.

Miss Catching was accepted and told to report to the hospital on July 31 and was assigned a room upon her arrival. She attended class and reported to assigned duty after class on August 1.

Later that morning she was called to the office of the superintendent, Miss Byrne, and told that because she was colored there was no opportunity available for her to continue the course.

Miss Cathings reported her case to the N. A. A. C. P., which called it to the attention of Dr. William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the Joint Administrative Board, who reported back to the N. A. A. C. P. on September 19, that the hospital authorities now consider the matter "closed."

The Medical Center was recently completed at a cost of more than $15,,000,000. A part of the money was raised by public subscription and many Negroes were among the contributors.

Discrimination-1928

North Carolina.

DENIED LICENSE BUT OPENS STORE

Druggist Opposed by White Storekeeper Seeking to Keep Trade

BURLINGTON, N. C. — Despite refusal of the city to grant him a license, Dr. J. W. Wooten has opened a drug store here planning to stand for his rights regardless of the outcome. 1-9-28

Burlington has a populaton of 10,000 colored and 20,000 white. Business is for the most part in the hands of the whites who are opposed to any new business opened by Negroes.

Dr. Wooten's new store is located two blocks from the main street. In the next block down are two business places operated by colored men, a tailor and a shoe repairing shop.

Didn't Approve Race Store

Before opening his drug store, Dr. Wooten sought a permit. The clerk refused a license, declaring he didn't approve of a Negro drug store in town.

Dr. Wooten appealed to the mayor who with the board of aldermen, voted "no" on the granting of the license.

The chief objection to Dr. Wooten was a nearby white merchant whose trade is three-fourths colored.

Owners of the store sought to get rid of Dr. Wooten's three-yera lease by leasing the place to a white man. Dr. Wooten agreed to move if he would repay the money he had already expended.

Last week, overriding all objections and acting upon legal advice Dr,. Wooten opened his drug store and has been doing a good business ever since.

To an Afro reporter, Dr. Wooten said.

"I have invested here between $4,-000 and $5,000 which is my life-time savings and I intend to stick it out."

Discrimination-1928

Ohio.

VOTERS URGE EQUALITY OF U. S. WORKERS

Ohioans Demand End of Segregation

Cleveland, Ohio, April 20.—Removal of segregation in the governmental departments at Washington was demanded in an address lest Thursday before the Frederick Douglass Republican club, by Rev. D. Ormond Walker, pastor of the St. James A. M. E. church. The occasion was the first annual banquet of the club, which was held at the Elks auditorium, 2226 E. 55th St. Assistant Police Prosecutor Lawrence O. Payne, president, acted as toastmaster. Over 600 persons were present, consisting of city and county officials and Republican leaders from all over the county.

Demands Recognition

Rev. Walker also demanded that Republicans return to us those positions, such as registrar of the treasury and minister to Haiti, which had previously gone to members of the Race. He called more recognition of the voters in the North. Among others who spoke were the Hon. Thomas W. Fleming, veteran councilman and Republican leader of our group; Attorney Hazel Mountain Walker; Mr. Maurice Maschke, Republican national committeeman for Ohio; City Manager William R. Hopkins, who paid tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Douglass; Senator L. G. Collister, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, and Mrs. Mary Forrest.

Prominent Guests Present

Other prominent guests included Appellate Judge J. J. Sullivan, Chief Justice Homer G. Powell, Chief Justice John P. Dempsey, Mayor John D. Marshall, Alex Bernstein, Mrs. Gladys Gordon, Mrs. Thomas W. Fleming, Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Hon. John P. Green, County Commissioners J. H. Harris and Jerry Zmunt, Attorney N. L. McGhee, editor of The Cleveland Call and Post; Councilmen Clayborne George, Mark Drain, Arthur Johnston, Charles Sacks, Julia Wise Spring. Special tables were reserved for the following organizations and individuals: County Treasurer Walter E. Cook, County Clerk George Wallace, Miles Heights Village, Southwestern Republican club, Parma Republican club, park department, Street Commisioner Jack Tomson, city prosecutors and judges, county prosecutors and judges, Roosevelt Republican club, Western Reserve Republican club, League of Republican clubs, Sanitary Engineer Fred Williams and the 18th, 25th and 30th ward clubs.

The other officers of the Frederick Douglas Republican club are Assistant County Prosecutor Selmo C. Glenn, vice president; Attorney Perry B. Jackson, secretary; Attorney H. T. Gassaway, assistant secretary; James W. Minor, treasurer; Ralph M. Tyler, sergeant at arms; Attorneys R. N. Dillard, N. L. McGhee and N. S. Minor, trustees.

COLUMBUS, O.

Journal

AUG 3 1928

RACE DISCRIMINATION.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

Somewhere among the nearly 20,000 sections of the General Code of the state of Ohio may be found Sec. 12940, a section which has never been repealed, either by legislative act nor yet by the dictum of any court; and yet a section not only more honored in its breach than in its observance but a section honored only in its breach in Columbus. Certainly the general public in Columbus and Franklin County must either be oblivious or ignorant of its existence.

The section referred to is sound in principle, enlightened and just. It is in keeping with the spirit of the theory of this government, a government defined by the one who was the very incarnation of its principles as a government of the people, by the people and for the people. That we may know, or lest we forget, let the section of the code referred to be herein quoted—Sec. 12940 Gen. Code Ohio:

> Whoever, being the proprietor or his employe, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber shop, public conveyance by land or water, theater or other place of public accommodation and amusement, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens and regardless of color the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or, being a person who aids or incites the denial thereof, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500 or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or both.

Can it be true that this is law in Ohio in view of actual conditions in Columbus! Yes, it is law and, by the Eternal, it must be observed and enforced, for upon the observance and enforcement of this section, both in letter and in spirit, depends not only the respectability but also the perpetuity of our institutions.

The foregoing observations are provoked by the following recent and unfortunate happening in our fair city: On a recent date a life insurance company gave for its local policyholders a picnic and outing at a public park. Among the policyholders who availed themselves of this picnic and outing was a young lady, a splendid specimen of young American womanhood. She had enjoyed the same educational facilities as had thousands of other girls of her age. Her home environment was all that could be desired for people of moderate means.

She repaired to this picnic appropriately attired. Indeed, in all things and circumstances over which she had control she could satisfy the most scrupulous. She had the weakness of becoming thirsty, as had the hundreds of other young ladies on that picnic and, like them, she went to a public place where cold drinks were being dispensed and asked to be served. But, unlike hundreds of other young ladies on that picnic the pigment of her skin was dark, a circumstance over which she had no control, and there was the rub! She was not only refused service but was rudely treated by a young white man who justified his conduct by the mere accident of the color of his victim.

This same thing could be reenacted in any part of Columbus any day in any week, and that notwithstanding the existence of the law hereinbefore quoted.

A fitting reply to all of the above might be, "a law to be applied must first be invoked." May Sec. 12940 of the Gen. Code of Ohio be frequently invoked in the future, and may the judicial courage to give it force and effect be not wanting.

J. E. BOWMAN.

Columbus, July 31.

Western Reserve U Refuses To Admit Gradute Of Cleveland School

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5—Western Reserve university located here, long known as an unprejudiced institution has refused to admit Gulbreath Cook honor graduate of Shaw high school to Adelbert college of that institution according to reports.

It is said that young Cook made applications some time in June and following investigation of his school record the Board of Admissions of Adelbert college sent a communication to him to the effect that his application could not be accepted at this time, may be later, but if he planned to enter college this fall he had better apply elsewhere.

The denial, according to informants can be attributed to nothing other than the color of the lad. In fact, reliable sources aver that young Cook and his parents were informed directly by Dean Trautman of Adelbert college, that it would be better for him to apply for admission elsewhere for colored students are becoming fewer and fewer there and he probably would not find things to his liking as he would perhaps be the only colored student in his class.

The action of university officials has been condemned by colored and Caucasian alumni.

Discrimination – 1928

Oregon.

OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, ORE.

FEB 13 1928

NEGRO TRAITS DESCRIBED

Dr. Sisson Discusses Racial Problem at Sisterly Week Session.

Dr. Edward O. Sisson, professor of philosophy and education at Reed college, was the speaker at the Williams avenue branch of the Y. W. C. A. at the closing meeting of Negro Sisterly week, which has been observed in conjunction with Race Relations week. Dr. Sisson spoke on the subject, "Education and the Race Question," pointing out that the public received its impressions of a race from the presentation of it in fiction and humor—cartoons and jokes.

Dr. Sisson will speak on the subject "Lincoln" before the assembly of Lincoln high school this morning in commemoration of the birthday of the president for whom the school was named.

Discrimination - 1928

Pennsylvania.

TOLD TO ENTER SOME SCHOOL IN SOUTH

PHILADELPHIA.—Dudley Gill, who resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gill, at 1613 Ellsworth street, graduate of the South Philadelphia High School for Boys, qualified for entrance in the pre-medical school of Temple University. Being a graduate of the midyear class, young Gill took advantage of the opportunity given at Temple University to study there during the last half-year in order to be better prepared to enter the regular college year this month. Although qualifying in the subjects prescribed and having attained a passing average by his teachers at the university when the final registration day came his necessary papers could not be found, nor his report as given by his teachers. The matter was taken up and, after several days, during which time he and his father had made repeated trips to the university in an effort to see certain officials, the lad was advised by the registrar and the president to seek admission elsewhere for his medical education, he being reminded to "go South, enter Howard University."

COLORED GOLFERS WIN FIGHT IN COURT

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7.—(By A. N. P.)—After they had won a legal victory over the forces which sought to disqualify them from participation in the public links tournament conducted by the United States Golf Association, Robert Ball, Chicago, and Elmer Stout, Newark, N. J., fazed up in their resentment and withdrew from the tournament, permitting, through their fairness, the whites who had been unfair to them, to [illegible] with the match play.

For the first time in the history of the tournament, the officials of the golf association found themselves up against the question of color when Ball and Stout, numbers one and two on the Chicago and Newark teams respectively, showed up with their credentials. Southern players in the tournament immediately registered objections which caused the committee of management to get busy in an attempt to devise some means of keeping the colored players out. Neither Ball nor Stout received full-hearted support from the teams of their respective cities, except that in the case of Stout, one of the white players declined to play with anybody else but Stout.

Ball, on the day of the opening play, was subjected to a severe grilling by the committee, being asked where he worked, how much pay he earned, how much rent he payed, what his gas bills were, what he paid for his clothes, and a variety of questions over a period of three hours, during which he was not permitted to sit down. Whereas he was supposed to have gone on the links at 1:20, he did not tee off until 4:20.

It had presumably been the hope of the committee that Ball and Stout, playing along with one white fellow, would not qualify for the match play, but at the end of two days' play, both of the colored golf players had qualified, Ball with a score of 164, and Stout with 165. This flabbergasted the officials, who then brought up trumped charges to disqualify the players.

Ball and Stout immediately sought legal aid through Magistrate Edward Henry and secured the services of Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander Speedily, Mr. Alexander drew up papers to secure an injunction against the continuation of the tournament and threatened to seek to have Mayor Mackey forbid the use of any links in the city for the meet. Mr. Alexander appeared before Judge Raymond MacNeille, who, after listening to arguments from both sides, indicated that he would have to issue an order forbidding the tournament unless the colored players were reinstated and the trumped-up charges against them removed. He suggested that the golf officials make some attempt to get an understanding with Ball and Stout. After permitting these officials to remain in a quandary for more than an hour, Ball and Stout, of their own accord, offered to withdraw from the tournament, if the officials would give them a clean bill in regard to their status as players and their conduct.

The Philadelphia Record, one of the leading white dailies of the state, had this to say on the matter: "These players had qualified under the rules to participate in the tournament. After they had entered to play, they were accused, under circumstances certainly open to suspicion, of having violated the rules, and were forbidden to continue. Yesterday counsel for the two Negro golfers applied for and were about to be granted an injunction against the continuance of the tournament, pending a determination of their rights. Having won their point they withdrew from the contest and consented to having the injunction vacated. This strikes us as good sportsmanship. Better sportsmanship, indeed, than was displayed by the whites in charge of the tournament. It demonstrates that the Negroes were not demanding social equality, but social justice. They did not wish to play where they were not wanted, any more than two white men of decent instincts would wish to intrude upon a gathering of other white men who should object to their presence. They retire with 100 per cent of their self-respect."

RACE GOLFERS REINSTATED BY PHILLY COURT

Judge Calls Ball And Stout "Sportsmen" For Quitting Tournament

Philadelphia.—Robert P. Ball, of Chicago, and Elmer Stout, of Newark, N. J., were reinstated by Judge Raymond MacNeille in Common Pleas Court Friday after the two men had been disqualified from the American public golf championship tournament on the grounds that one had entered the wrong score and the other of having dropped his ball improperly.

An injunction was sought Wednesday when the men were barred from the course after southern white men objected to their playing.

Race Prejudice

"I do not think the evidence has shown any intentional violation of the rules by these men," Judge MacNeille declared. "On the other hand, I do not see any evidence of prejudice or discourtesy toward them on the part of the officials. I think the officials have been imposed upon by some witnesses, who were prejudiced against the men, and who went out to find evidence against them.

Two Are Commended

"The committee seems to have been unfortunately influenced by the evidence of a person whose testimony was heard in advance of the trial at which they were disqualified.

"I am pleased to comment on the good sportsmanship of these men, who are such lovers of the game that they would not interfere with the further progress of the tournament and make innocent men suffer."

Discrimination - 1928

OF 52 SERVING ILLEGALLY, 48 WERE NEGROES

Pittsburgh, Pa. Magistrates Sentence Colored Men to Long Jail Terms Because Out of Work. Released by County Judge

Preston News Service

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—A number of Pittsburgh's police magistrates came in for a sound scoring by Judge James B. Drew, of the Allegheny County Courts, when he declared "This is an outrage; magistrates are not superior to the law." The jurist was provoked to make this statement at the conclusion of an unusual hearing Thursday which resulted in 52 prisoners being released from the Allegheny county workhouse and the county jail, because of having been sentenced illegally and excessively by magistrates, justices of the peace and aldermen.

Magistrates In Negro Districts

Of the 52 prisoners released, 48 of them were Negroes most of whom were sent to the workhouse by Magistrates John J. Verona, Center avenue police court; John W. Orie, Penn avenue police court and W. J. Soost, of the Brakestown avenue district.

Judge Drew directed Assistant City Solicitor Harry Diamond to represent the city and to instruct the police magistrates as to the law in such cases, or to see that it is done.

"There isn't any question about the law, and I do not understand how the magistrates could make such mistakes, declared Judge Drew. "Some of these men may be better off in the streets, but magistrates cannot transcend the law. It simply must stop. It is the place of the City Law department to notify them."

It is said that during the holiday season when work was scarce the police would arrest any Negro who could not prove that he had a job and at the hearing in police court the victim would get a sentence from ninety days to six months in the workhouse The law limits the magistrate to a sixty-day sentence or a nominal fine.

Pennsylvania

How The Separate School Menaces Philadelphia

McMillan Visits Two Commencements—One Lasts One Hour And The Other Until Midnight.

By LEWIS K. McMILLAN

PHILADELPHIA. — I witnessed two commencements in Philadelphia public schools last week. The one was in a school that is attended only by Negro pupils and taught exclusively by Negro teachers, the other was in a school attended by colored and white children but taught exclusively by a white personnel.

In the former some stiff necked, proud-stepping, woman "orator" put a group of fine innocent children to sleep and wore out a patient audience discussing "race pride" and "our group".

"The National Negro Anthem" was sung, and around midnight, several hundred people went to their homes all the worse off for having gone to a Jim Crow school, listened to a Jim Crow program, and having seen a Jim Crow future for their children; the whole affair was a tragedy.

One Hour Long Enough

At the other commencement the program lasted a little more than an hour. Four simple songs were rendered, two of which were the school and class songs. Of the two instrumental numbers one was played by a white girl and the other, a violin and piano solo, was played by two colored boys. They received the only encore given by the audience.

Three speeches were made by students, one of whom was a Negro. In awarding the certificates the principal paused when tall John Burton reached him and said, "As John stands here I want to say this about him: John has been this year one of the best captains of our Safety Patrol that we have had for a long time".

John's home is in one of the Carolinas.

All Races There

The program was concluded, bouquests were distributed and congratulations and a mother was heard remarking to her graduating daughter, 'Those boys played well, didn't they?'

French, German, Negro, Irish, Italian, Jew took part together, and lost—for a while—the idea of surface differences in the identity of interest and mutual respect.

Cheyney

Three years ago another drama was acted out in the State Legislature at Harrisburg. Leslie Pinckney Hill awoke one morning with an idea; he saw with his "mind's eye" himself perched upon a throne at Cheyney, similar to that occupied in the ideal Southland, where Negroes do not mix with white "foks" and everything comes from the back door, including educational funds and programs. So the Bill read. "Be it enacted....that ....Cheyney School for Teachers.... shall cease to be operated and administered as a part of the Public School System, and shall thereafter be operated and administered for technical and vocational training.... there is hereby created in the Department of Public Instruction a departmental administrative board to be known as the "Board of Trustees of Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute"....to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction".

The fight was on. Men with strong followings made special visits to the capital to show that Hill expressed the wishes of the people. Rev. W. A. Harrod, pastor of one of Philadelphia's big churches, was among them. The fight was too hard for them; they lost. Thus ended another drama that was a near-tragedy.

Schools—Teachers

Twenty years ago, authority has it, that there was only one school devoted wholly to Negro children, now there are almost a score. Twenty years ago there were no colored teachers in the city's public schools, now they are up in the hundreds. The connection is clear.

In Philadelphia Negroes neither teach white pupils nor are they allowed on the same faculty with white teachers, however large may be the proportion of colored pupils. Nor are there any race teachers working in other than elementary schools.

In Richmond

As in Richmond and Virginia, the teachers themselves seem to be a serious element in the whole problem. They are either scared or satisfied. Also as at Richmond, parents do not generally know enough about present and future effects of evil forces to get up any steam of indignation. But unlike at Richmond and other southern centers, blunt-minded and spirited politicians have the final say.

Leaders Needed

In no other place have I seen such need for fearless, consecrated leadership among Negroes, and from no place have I heard such plaintive cries for help. The Mayor recently announced his intention of working to secure a colored man on the City School Board. Before the echoes had died committees of "colored leaders" were arranging conferences with his honor, seeking to place their men.

Dr. John P. Turner, M. D., a graduate of Shaw University, is getting some help from friends. Maybe the Mayor will not become disgusted, he is said to be a pretty good man.

Interested but uninformed parents, scared placid teachers, callous politicians and snare-planting whites; all working together somehow are creating separate schools at a rapid rate.

Those Who Work

A few of the young men (and women) are awaking to the significance of this evil tendency. Editor Rhodes of the Tribune, Raymond Alexander, Julian St. G. White, Secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., are among those who have done something definite to agitate and are preparing for legal action.

Interrace Commission

It is not strange that the Interracial Commission should head up in Atlanta, Georgia. Negroes and whites live such separate lives in those hideous wilds that each becomes to the other an object for curious study. But where tall Johns serve as captains of Safety Patrols and are acclaimed as being one of the best in the presence of their white comrades and Jack's and James' playing for the enjoyment of lovers of music and being called back to play some more, then whites and blacks know each other pretty well in the common joy of working and living together; then there is no need for professional, high-paid interracial diplomats, and incidentally no further need for kitchen-door calling, race-selling leaders.

Jim Crow School

The Jim Crow school in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania has gone just far enough to serve as a laboratory specimen in establishing the proof of the injury and injustice of the evil. Yet it will require only a short while to bring the Quaker City around to the position of Baltimore, Richmond, Birmingham and New Orleans, where Negroes neither have intelligent schoolpatrons with power, nor equal facilties, nor true leadership, nor individuals on the inside of things, helping to shape policies and carry responsibilities nor a place among their fellows in the field of general activity.

Somebody was saying today that "the problem of separate schools in Philadelphia can be solved in the courst, but some strong outside organization will have to lend a hand".

PHILLY THEATRE TRIES JIM CROW

First Northern Theatre Banishes Colored Folk To Gallery

POLICY TEMPORARY

Management Gets Ready To Run If Patrons Balk

PHILADELPHIA. — The Rexy Theatre, 8th and South streets, is the first local house to open with a jim crow policy, according to "The Exhibitor."

The theatre, recently taken over from its builders, Mugerian and Backman, by the Stanley Company of America, opened on Friday evening, November 23.

It is located in the black and white downtown section of the city.

The neighborhood in which the Rexy is located has long been known as one of the "hard" ones. The population in the vicinity consists of peoples of all races and creeds, and whether they will appreciate a handsome theatre of the Rexy type remains to be seen.

One important problem that faces the management is the segregation of colored from white. The former have not been permitted in the orchestra, as they have in other houses in the neighborhood, and while no objections were raised on the opening night, Bill Keegan, the manager, will have a nice little job on his hands, if any concerted action is taken by the occupants of the peanut heaven.

A LOGICAL APPOINTMENT

8/4/28

AGITATION pays in the long run. There are those in the Negro group who are always quick to advise the "soft-pedaling" of complaints against injustice and unfairness on the ground that "it may make things harder for us." Even when Negroes are unanimously aroused, this spineless minority is rarely more than lukewarm. It is only when the agitation wins that they jump to the front and shout "I told you so." An instance in point is the appointment of a superintendent for the new jim crow bathing pool built by the United States Government for its loyal Negro citizens in the city of Washington, D. C.

As soon as the report got abroad that a white man was to be placed in charge of this segregated bathing pool, the "agitators," Neval H. Thomas and Robert J. Nelson got busy. There may have been thousands of letters written to Col. U. S. Grant, the superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, by the leading Negro intellectuals of the capital, opposing the choice of a Caucasian for the position, but if so there is no public record of it. At any rate, Messrs. Thomas and Nelson rightly contended that if there must be a segregated pool. then it was only logical that a Negro be placed in charge of it. There was ample precedent in the jim crow schools of the district which are headed and manned by Negroes. Yielding to the logic of this argument, Col. Grant has appointed a Negro to the position.

We are unalterably opposed to any segregated bathing pools or other institutions for Negro citizens but when we cannot prevent their establishment, we can at least see to it that qualified Negroes are placed in charge of them. There are many among the group, however, who will always feel that it would be a splendid step if the Negroes of Washington would leave that segregated bathing pool severely alone, no matter who is placed in charge of it.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

AUG 2 1928

2 NEGROES BARRED FROM GOLF PLAN TO APPEAL TO COURTS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (A. P.)—Robert Ball of Chicago and Elmer Stout of Newark, Negroes who were disqualified in the National public links golf championship for alleged violation of rules, to-day planned to seek the aid of the courts to compell the public links governors to reinstate them and permit them to play for the title.

After they had been ruled out yesterday for alleged infractions of the rules, they took the matter to a Negro attorney and it was said that an injunction would be asked to stop the tournament unless they were reinstated.

There were some protests Tuesday when Ball and Stout applied for entrance. Both carried certificates from their home cities. An executive meeting was held and it was decided to accept their entries.

When both qualified there was another conference behind closed doors and both were disqualified from further play. Officials said the race question did not enter, declaring Ball was dropped for alleged violation of Rule 8, which covers the method of droppin a golf ball after a penalty infliction. Stout was disqualified on the ground that he had taken seven strokes on the fifth hole and turned in a card of six.

Discrimination - 1928.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appl.
Sunday, July 22, 1928

NEGROES DENIED PERMIT.

There'll be no negro cemetery in the Frayser Station neighborhood, according to a ruling last week by the Shelby County court. Permit for establishing the cemetery was denied by the court after the report of the special committee had been heard. Citizens of the community protested the project.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appl.
Sunday, July 22, 1928

CARRIERS BAR NEGROES.

Debate Enlivens State Session Held at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., July 21.—After a brief debate on the subject the Mississippi Rural Letter Carriers' Association barred negroes from participation in their meetings, elected officers and adjourned their two-day meeting here at noon today.

John W. McFadden of Oxford was elected president, and Mrs. J. J. Lancaster of Jackson was re-elected vice president. W. W. York of Dorsey, Miss., was elected secretary-treasurer.

The question of barring negroes came up on the report of the committee of constitution and by-laws which reported the proposition for acceptance by the convention. Nearly two hours were spent in discussing matters connected with enforcement of the rule and it was unanimously adopted.

Louisville, Ky., Times
Friday, November 23, 1928

COPS SUSPENDED FOR SMOKING OUT PARADERS

Mtmphis, Tenn., Nov. 23 (AP)—Twelve Memphis traffic officers began a three-day suspension today because they were held guilty of laying a dense smoke screen while riding at the head of a Negro Armistice Day parade, which caused the Negroes to abandon the procession.

The officers were said to have backfired their motors and to have manipulated them so that the exhaust pipes left a heavy wall of black smoke in the path of the paraders.

Two other traffic officers who had been assigned to the parade detail were exonerated of the charges.

12 Memphis Policemen Suspended For Having Smoked Negro Parade

Memphis, Tenn.—Twelve Memphis traffic officers began a three-day suspension on November 23, because they were held guilty of laying a dense smoke screen while riding at the head of a Negro Armistice Day parade, which caused the Negroes to abondon the procession.

"The officers were said to have backfired continually and to have manipulated their motors so that the exhaust pipes left a heavy wall of black smoke in the path of the paraders.

Discrimination - 1928

COLORED SINGERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT BASE HUMILIATION

Marshall, Texas.—The Wiley College singers were not heard over WFAA, Dallas Saturday night, Mar. 24, as scheduled and announced, because they encountered a setback at the hands of subordinate officials at the Baker Hotel, who seemed not to fully appreciate the mission of these singers and consequently attempted to send them to the radio atop the hotel by freight elevator.

The young people felt this an unnecessary humiliation; and not being able to get in touch with the radio authorities, refused to accept the conditions. They returned to their stopping place and immediately notified the school authorities that the engagement was not being filled.

DALLAS, TEX.

JUL 26 1928

Warns Theaters Against Mixing of Two Races

Segregation of races in Dallas theaters must be observed, local theater owners were warned in a letter sent out by Mrs. Ethel Boyce, theatrical censor, Thursday. The letter was issued when a permit for use of negroes on a local stage was requested. Mrs. Boyce said she would grant the permit only on the agreement that a cast including only negroes is used. No mixed castes will be tolerated.

She also ruled that where negroes and whites are allowed to attend the same performance in any theater in the city sections must be set aside for each race.

Galveston Negroes Seek Right to Use the Public Parks

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 12—(PNS)—Galveston Negroes feel that they have a right to pass thru and sit upon the benches in the parks of the city, J. H. Clouser, race man told the board of city commissioners Thursday.

"We are voicing a protest against the signs in the parks reading "For White Persons Only," and will continue to protest until they are removed," he said. Clouser appeared before the board in behalf of of a petition from the Negro Elks which asked that the board provide a playground for Negro children.

Mayor Pearce told Clouser that the signs referred to had been in the parks for some time. They were not placed there by any official action or sanction of the board. This is a matter under the street department. Clouser then said he would ask the board to find out who took this action.

"Somebody in the police department is cooperating with the persons who put the signs there, for Negroes have been accosted by policemen and told to heed the signs," Clouser said.

Police Commissioner Mellina reminded Clouser that he was "deviating from his subject." "If you are seeking financial aid to provide a playground for Negro children, you are going about it in the wrong way, when you complain about these signs. In this you are attempting to bring the races together. You know the races can't mingle." Mayor Pearce said the matter had been referred to the proper committees. Pearce and 2 other commissioners were elected by the aid of the Negro vote, police officials reminded Clouser.

Texas.

Attempt to Bar Negro Golfers In Philadelphia Last Week Fails

(From Philadelphia Record.)

The United States Golf Association came into Court Friday and finished second best.

Brought before Judge Raymond MacNeille to answer charges of two Negro golfers that they had been illegally barred from the public links tournament at Cobbs Creek, the golf officials were put in the position of having the tournament saved by the sportsmanship of the Negro golfers. The latter are Robert Ball of Chicago and Elmer Stout of Newark. They were represented by Raymond Pace Alexander, a colored attorney of this city.

Defending the interests of the U. S. G. A. were Gansen Depew, related to the late Chauncey Depew, and Tom McMahon, both officials of the golf association, and Gerald Flood, also of this city.

After witnesses had testified for four hours the Court gave both sides five minutes to reach an agreement. Failing to do so, he said, would result in an injunction being granted, and it would terminate the tournament.

Depew Ready for the Worst

At the end of the five minutes the two sides were still far from an agreement.

Depew and his followers went back into the courtroom ready for the worst.

"We must go in and take our medicine," said Depew. "It is a terrible mixup, but I see no way out of the difficulty. Since the tournament has progressed this far it will be impossible to renew play with the Negroes as contestants."

When the impasse was reached, it was the Negroes who saved the tournament by a gracious act of sportsmanship. The two golfers agreed that if they were reinstated and cleared of all charges they would withdraw as contentants.

Judge MacNeille in his opinion ruled that the golfers were cleared of all charges of professionalism, restored to their proper amateur status and, furthermore, reinstated into the tournament.

At the same time the Court ruled that the officials of the Golf Association were in no manner guilty of discrimination on account of color, which was a moral victory for the officials.

Thus the tournament officials of the golf body had several anxious moments in that hot, stuffy courtroom as the legal battle between Alexander and Flood brought forth some interesting angles.

The crowd was especially amused when Bob Wright, an auditor for the Insurance Company of North America and a witness for the golf officials, admitted he had posed as a reporter to gain the confidence of the two colored golfers.

Judge MacNeille interrupted the proceedings to give Wright a little instruction on the meaning of the word reporter, and before the witness left the stand he was badly confused and confounded by the Negro attorney.

The case itself attracted unparalleled interest in the sporting world. Walter Trumbull, W. O. McGeehan, Kerr Perrie and other New Yorkers came over for the hearing, while Chicago sent a reporter to get first-hand information.

It was the first time in the history of golf that the game had been brought into open Court.

Discrimination – 1928

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

MAR 5 1928

COLORED BARBERS OPPOSE STATE BILL

Opposition to the bill regulating barbering and requiring certain college courses for barbering has been voiced by the Barbers' Protective Association of Virginia, of which John A. Powell is president and Hobson Pryor secretary.

"Since we are working under the sanitary requirements of the Board of Health, we would like to ask what is the necessity of this bill?" the association asked in resolutions passed recently.

"The colored barbers of Virginia have not been consulted in any way concerning this bill, and they feel that its aims and purposes are to eliminate them from white patronage."

Virginia.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MISTAKEN FOR NEGRO

Fredericksburg Courier

Petersburg, Va. 5/19/28

WINCHESTER, Va., May 17.—(A. N. P.)—Diplomatic complications were averted last night when officials of the Shenandoah apple blossom festival and a delegation of leading professional and business men called upon Mahmud Samy, Egyptian minister to the United States, a specially invited guest, and expressed sincere regrets over an incident during the coronation of Miss Mary Wise Boxley, Roanoke, Va., as festival queen, late yesterday afternoon. It had escaped notice, it was said, until his excellency's reported resentment had reached the ears of the committee.

Those who called upon the diplomat in his suite at the George Washington Hotel declined to make any statement but it was learned the minister was occupying a position in front of the Handley High School building, directly in the path of the queen as she was about to descend from the esplanade to be crowned by Governor Byrd, and that a Winchester woman, member of the committee on arrangements, requested him to stand to one side, as it had been arranged for the entire space to be kept cleared for the queen and her court. It was said M. Samy did as requested but resented the incident.

As soon as festival officials heard of the affair they proceeded at once to the diplomat's suite and offered apologies and explanations. Later in the evening the Egyptian minister appeared in the lounge of the hotel and also attended the apple blossom festival, being greeted with applause wherever he went. He was accompanied here by motor by Dr. [illegible] of Washington and his secretary, Mr. Mourse.

Discrimination-1928

Washington.

COAST SEGREGATION AIMED AT JAPANESE

Pickens Finds Yellow Race Chief Victim Of Racial Hate

Afro American

"Y" JIM CROWS JAPS

Baltimore Md

Orientals Puzzled By Unchristian U. S. Policies

4-21-28.

SEATTLE, Washington. — An international gathering of university students of all nations held an informal reception for Mr. Pickens at The International House on 11th avenue.

There were American whites, several colored Americans, and Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Canadians.

At this "informal" there was frank talk by the students and by Mr. Pickens concerning Pacific Coast "race problems" and conditions; the segregation of Orientals in the Y. M. C. A., in barbershops, hotels, etc., and the resulting tension. There is more prejudice against Japanese than against Negroes in that part of the world, because the Japanese is more a competitor of the white man in those parts.

Mr. Pickens said: "Segregation is the chief evil in the Japanese problem, as it is in the Negro problem in America. Segregation always increases the evil spirit· creates more contempt in the strong and more distrust in the weak. The difficulties always increase with the increase of segregation. Segregation is no solution of problems, — it is the beginning of problems."

Discrimination - 1928

West Virginia.

Exclude Negroes From Charleston Public Library

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Because a western oil magnate donated money to the Public Library in Charleston, West Virginia, with the stipulation that Negroes should not be permitted to use the building, the Charleston School Board passed an order recently excluding Negroes from the building.

T. G. Nutter, president of the Charleston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, informs the National Office that he has written a letter to the President of the Charleston Board of Education, pointing out the illegality of the Board's action. Mr Nutter states that unless the Board rescinds its action, the N. A. A. C. P. will commence legal action to compel it to do so.

Mr. Nutter points out in his letter to the President of the Board of Education the absurdity of "using its power of taxation to establish and support a public library and then permit an insignificent gift to deprive those who are taxed to support it ,from the use of the library."

BAR NEGROES IN CHARLESTON MAIN LIBRARY

Proceedings Instituted Against Authorities

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., April 9. --The attempt of the board of education of this city to prevent Negro pupils and their parents from using the main library of this city has resulted in a mandamus proceedings being instituted against the authorities.

The immediate cause of the legal action followed a resolution by the board of education declaring that "the secretary be requested to write the librarian of the Charleston Public Library to inform any colored citizen who come into the library, that, inasmuch as the board has provided the Garnett Branch Library for their exclusive use, they must use such library instead of the Charleston Public Library and that the librarian be instructed to refuse to serve them hereafter."

The petition filed by the Negroes charging discrimination denies the right of the school authorities to issue such an edict and points out that the libraries as well as the public schools and other public buildings were constructed out of common tax funds for which Negroes were assessed.

ASK COURT TO BAN JIM CROW RULE IN WEST VA. LIBRARY

Asks Mandamus To Compel Board of Education To Rescind Order

Charleston, W. V.—Colored citizens here are asking the Kanawha Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to rescind a rule recently passed barring colored people from using the main public library located in the former Capitol annex.

This action was taken by the Board on December 13, when a resolution was adopted declaring that "inasmuch as the Board has provided Garnett Branch library for their exclusive use, they must use such library instead of the Charleston Public Library."

The Board, on February 21, in considering a letter addressed to that body by Attorney T. G. Nutter, reaffirmed this action, and passed an additional resolution making the main library a part of the public school system for white school children and citizens only and making the same designation for the Garnett Branch Library for colored school children and citizens only.

Attorneys Nutter and C. E. Kimbrough presented the petition to the court and Judge A. P. Hudson granted an alternative writ directing the Board of Education to appear on April 5 and show cause why the mandamus prayed for should not be allowed by the court.

The petition sets forth the history of the library and branches, declaring that they are public libraries established and maintained by taxes paid on all property in the district, and that all citizens and inhabitants of the district are entitled to full and free use thereof.

It is further set forth that there are about 7,000 Negroes in the Charleston independent school district, and that they are required to pay large sums for support and maintenance of the library from which they are now barred by action of the Board of Education. The opinion is expressed that in so doing the Board is violating Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, as well as certain sections of the Constitution of West Virginia.

W. VA. LIBRARY CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Effort To Jim Crow Charleston Children Goes To Higher State Tribunal

FIRST SKIRMISH LOST

Lower Court Declares Segregation Is Legal

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — An appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of West Virginia, challenging the right of the Board of the Education of Charleston Independent school district in barring Negro school children and Negro citizens from the main public library in Charleston, will be taken immediately.

This announcement was made Thursday evening by T. G. Nutter and C. E. Kimbrough, attorneys for Anderson H. Brown, E. L. Powell and William W. Sanders, state superintendent of Negro schools in an action against the Board of Education, after Judge Arthur P. Hudson, in Kanawha County Circuit Court, had ruled in favor of the school board.

It was shown that the Garnett branch library, which the Board designated for the exclusive use of Negroes, was small, inadequate, lacking in proper facilities and contained only 3,000 volumes, whereas the main library contains more than 17,000 books, not including numerous magazines, papers and periodicals, and that there are 7,000 Negroes in the City of Charleston.

Public Library

Spilman, the attorney for the Board of Education, at the hearing on the writ in Circuit Court, Thursday, admitted that the library in question was a PUBLIC library and that the Negro inhabitants of the district paid taxes and contributed toward its support, but defended the action of the Board in barring Negroes by saying that it was the "established policy of the state to maintain separate schools, colleges and institutions for white and Negro citizens" and that the Board was not "trying to strangle the Garnett library or discriminate against the colored people."

Requisition

He said that Negroes could get books from the main public library by a "requisition order". This means that if any Negro school child or any Negro citizen wanted a certain book that was not to be found in the 3,000 volumes in the Garnett library, they would have to wait until a messenger is sent to the main public library with a "requisition" order.

Bitter Fight

A bitter fight is forecast when the case comes up for hearing in the State Supreme Court. The appeal will be based on the fact that the Negro inhabitants of Charleston, American citizens and taxpayers, and granted equal rights under the Constitution of the United States have been and are being BARRED from a PUBLIC library.

EXPONENT
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
APR 13 1928

NEGROES DEFEATED IN KANAWHA SUIT

CHARLESTON, April 12. (AP)—Holding that school boards have authority to provide separate libraries for members of the white and negro races, Judge A. P. Hudson, in Kanawha county circuit court today, dismissed an alternative writ of mandamus through which it was sought to require the Charleston board of education to permit negroes to use the main public library.

Counsel for the negroes, in pressing for a writ, argued that the action of the school board in denying negroes the use of the main library was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. It was argued that as negroes contribute to the support of the library they were entitled to equal benefits and that a denial to them of their rights would engender race prejudices.

Attorneys for the board maintained the action in designating separate libraries for white and negro races was not in violation of either national or state constitutions or that it deprived negroes of equal rights.

MAIL
Charleston W. Va.
APR 1 - 1928

BOARD REPLIES TO NEGROES CHARGES

Separate Institution Policy is Upheld by Attorney in Library Dispute

A motion to quash an alternative writ of mandamus directed against the board of education of Charleston Independent school district to compel the board to permit Negroes to use the main public library, was made in circuit court Thursday by R. S. Spilman, attorney for the board. No action was taken by the court on the motion, as the hearing was to be resumed Thursday afternoon, at which time attorneys for the Negroes' were to reply to Mr. Spilman's arguments.

The motion to quash was based on the ground that the action of the board of education in maintaining separate libraries for the use of white and Negro citizens was not in violation of the state national constitution, nor did it deprive the Negroes of equal rights.

The action is styled Anderson H. Brown, E. L. Powell and William W. Sanders against the Charleston Independent board of education. Mr. Spilman told the court that it was the established policy of the state to maintain separate institutions, colleges and schools for white people and Negroes.

He further stated that the plea of the plaintiff's was that they be permitted to use the main public library and not that the Garnett library, which they allege to be inadequate, be made adequate, and that the constitution of the United States cannot put the Negroes on the same social plane as white people.

T. G. Nutter and C. E. Kimbrough are representing Brown, Powell and Sanders.

W. VA. SUPREME COURT GRANTS A WRIT OF ERROR

Negro Citizens Win Appeal Against Board In Library Case

Charleston, W. V.—As the last act of the spring term of the Supreme Court, a writ of error and supersedeas was granted to the plaintiff in the case of Anderson H. Brown and ohers against the Board of Education of the Charleston independent school district, appealing from a decision of Judge Arthur P. Hudson, of the Circuit Court of Kanawha county. The case involves the use of the Charleston public library by Negro citizens.

New York Age.

On March 29, Anderson H Brown, E. L. Powell and W. W. Sanders filed a petition with the Circuit Court asking for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to admit them and other colored citizens to the use of the Charleston public library, the school board having passed a resolution, February 21, putting the Charleston public library to be used by white school children and white citizens only, and the Garnett library to be used by colored school children and colored citizens only.

5-26-28

Say Lower Court Erred.

Judge Hudson of the Circuit Court, sustained the motion to quash its writ on the grounds that the Charleston public library was a part of the school system and was controlled by the special laws relating to the Charleston independent school district and not the general laws; "that the constitutional provision prohibiting white and Negroes from being taught in the same school and the general policy of separating white and Negro students in various institutions should be applied in this case, and the Board was justified in its action."

New York.

The petitioners applied to the Supreme Court, for a writ of error and supersedeas, alleging that the Court erred in sustaining the Board's motion to quash and demurrer to the alternative writ of mandamus, and the Court's refusal to sustain the demurrer of the petitioners.

The writ of error and supersedeas is returnable on the first Monday in June.

The library fight is being made under the auspices of the Charleston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is represented by Attorney T .G. Nutter, its president, and Attorney C. E. Kimbrough. The atorneys express absolute confidence in winning the case.